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Shirt-Waist Rings

"SHIRT-WAIST RINGS" they are labeled. They are the simple, massive rings that some women prefer to wear with morning attire in place of their jeweled rings, which they save for afternoon and evening.

All the various forms of seal rings now popular are included in the shirt-waist ring list, but the name is used more especially for rings of severely plain design, set with semi-precious stones of the kinds that will stand hard wear and even soap and water.

Many of the shirt-waist rings are plain bands of twisted or braided gold or silver. Some are fashioned like snakes. Most, however, are stone set.

Turquoise matrix is among the best liked stones, as it is becoming to any hand that has a clear skin. It is usually set in a large oval rimmed with an edge of gold no heavier than is necessary to hold it securely. Many of the turquoise matrix rings are silver, highly burnished or oxidized in very dark tones.

The revived garnet is much used in these rings. It is usually set in cabochon fashion. A frosted gold ring in a deep Etruscan tone has a lion's head for its ornament, and a cabochon garnet is set in the lion's mouth, says the New York "Sun."

A great oval disk of highly polished coral simply set in a rim of gold is the ornament of another ring. Moonstones are much used, usually set in silver, which carries out the silvery quality of the stone coloring.

Lapis lazuli and malachite are used with the gold or silver rings. One model has a long, narrow stone embedded in the ring so far around the finger that the ring seems made of the stone. Some rings are made entirely of jade—the Chinese lucky stone. Topaz and amethyst shirt-waist rings abound.

The Bride's Place Cards

PLACE cards for bridal luncheons, dinners and suppers are being turned out in new and fetching styles. They are very large, some being eight inches high, and are either of the paper-doll variety or oblong or square, with a picture in water colors of a veiled bride or a bridesmaid carrying a bouquet. The cut-out figures are also painted in water colors. Many of them are three-quarter length. They stand by means of a paper easel glued to the back.

Among the novelties in small place cards for the wedding day are cutout water-color pictures of tree-shaded churches. Cutout bride's slippers make other cards. A little bunch of artificial orange blossoms is sewed at the toe. Old shoes make still another design.

The motor car has even affected these bridal cards. A cupid as motorman guides a bride's slipper fitted out like a motor. Cupid appears on many of the cards. In one large heart-shaped model he stands holding a large bouquet; in another cutout card of a tall champagne glass he sits upon the rim of the glass.

Promoting Peace

"I was only acting the part of peacemaker," explained the prisoner.

"But you knocked the man senseless with a club."

"Sure I did. There was no other way to have peace with him around."

What Her Pa Said

OLIVER—What did your father say when you told him I had asked you to marry me?

NATICA—Shall I leave out the swear words?

OLIVER—Of course.

NATICA—Then I've nothing to tell you!

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

(The Queen of Fashion)

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We want ladies, men, girls and boys in every town and city in the United States and Canada to take subscriptions for McCALL'S MAGAZINE, the Queen of Fashion. On six pages in the back of this magazine are described many handsome articles that we offer instead of cash to those persons who take two or more yearly subscriptions among their friends. We fill all orders promptly and always treat our customers courteously.

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THE FEBRUARY McCALL'S

Contains the Latest Fashions for Ladies, Misses and Children.

"Making Last Winter's Dresses Look Like New." Mme. Elise Vautier writes a dressmaking article showing just how a last year's frock can be cut over and refurbished so that it looks up-to-date.

"The Children of the Very Rich." (The grandchildren of the late Marshall Field, the young Goulds, Andrew Carnegie's little girl, etc. The article describes the simple and unostentatious manner in which most of them are brought up.)

"Pretty Things for the Baby." (All the latest caps, dresses, saques, baby baskets, clothes-hangers, etc., illustrated and described.)

"Fancy Dresses for Masquerade Parties." "The New Hair Ornaments for Evening Wear." (Illustrated by photos of the latest novelties in this line in the New York shops.)

"How a Society Girl Wears Her Veil." (With photos of all the newest things in dotted net and chiffon, showing the exact manner in which they should be put on.)

"Suggestions for Valentine Parties."

"Your Fortune in Your Hand." (A bright little talk on palmistry, showing what a deal of amusement you can get by studying the lines in your own and your friends' hands.)

"All the Newest Designs in Knitted and Crocheted Neckties."

"How to Crochet an Irish Lace Gibson Collar."

Every Mother in America

More especially those with young children, should read the splendid articles now appearing in McCALL'S MAGAZINE, from the pen of Mrs. Abbie Heffern, R. N., on "The Proper Care of Children." We do not think it would be possible to get a person more competent to write on this subject than Mrs. Heffern, who, having been engaged in the practical nursing of children all her life, has won a reputation as a medical and surgical nurse of first rank. The articles will be practical and sensible, by a woman who knows what she is talking about. The lack of simple knowledge on the part of mothers is often the cause of needless suffering by both mothers and children. In meeting the emergencies of motherhood and child-life, the most necessary knowledge is how to do with that which we have or can easily obtain. Anyone can buy all sorts of things and all sorts of aid, if there is enough time and money, but most mothers are busy and it is inconvenient, for one reason or another, to buy this or that. Hence, the most valuable information is how to do the very best with the means at hand.

In this issue, the first article appears on page 386. In the February number the subject discussed will be "The Infant and Its Food."

As there is a great deal of information that cannot very well be given in public form, we have arranged to answer questions by mail. Such letters are to be addressed to Mrs. Abbie Heffern, 236 West 37th Street, New York, and will be treated confidentially. To receive a reply by mail it will be necessary for the lady asking the question to be a subscriber for McCALL'S MAGAZINE and to enclose a two-cent stamp.

THE McCALL COMPANY
New York



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Vol. XXXVI No. 5

New York, January, 1909

NEW DESIGNS IN FURS



One of the new
fur ruffs that are
the very latest
fad, made of
beaver and
fastened with
a huge satin bow
bound with velvet

Neck ruff of mink
fur, trimmed with
a ruching of
white maline and
fastening at the
side under a
rosette of satin
and mink tails

Loose coat of ermine with muff and toque

Fashion Hints From Paris

By MARIE DUBOIS



An afternoon gown of taupe satin with sleeves and yoke of tucked old-rose chiffon.

long-boned bodice linings, which are supposed to do away entirely with the corset, and the petticoat also, since the necessary garters are attached to these linings.

Every day America does something to make her hold on Paris firmer, and the amount of American dollars that go to swell the coffers of the Paris dressmakers is stupendous. In fact, the Americans have practically annexed the city, and one sees a proof of it at every turn. Almost every French book or play written nowadays has an American woman or man, in it. Moreover, the woman is generally prospering and always well dressed; the American man, too, though painted in less attractive colors than the woman, is never anything but successful.

It is, however, on the dress question that the American woman in Paris has the most to say. She has, apparently, a natural gift for *la toilette*, and I know three dressmakers in the first rank who obviously design for American figures. An evening gown made for a charming American here, if somewhat eccentric, was at least graceful. Imagine white liberty satin with a trail of pink roses encircling the figure, a very fine black net scarf sweeping train fashion from shoulder to feet, and a black bow on the right arm.

To revert to the subject of color, there is a unanimous feeling in favor of taupe or mole gray, from the deepest shade scarcely distinguishable from black to quite a delicate silver nuance. Taking into consideration the wide appreciation accorded the fancy, I am rather disposed to question its longevity, although it is inebriably attractive, more especially in such fabrics as *charmeuse*, Oriental satin and cashmere de soie. An afternoon creation, expressed throughout in an alliance of mole-gray satin chiffon and aluminum lace, has a particular *cachet* and is made the theme of a number of models, each one whereof is invested with a certain clever individuality.

For the new peacock shade of blue I have no desire at all. It is, however, assured of popularity, and, like the loosely described prunelle, will prove a good selling color. Black cloth

THE power of mind over matter, or, in other words, the power of fashion over the feminine form is being demonstrated this season in a way never before dreamed of. What has become of the exuberant curves of two or three years ago? They have all apparently vanished into thin air, and in their place we have a slimmness that grows smaller and smaller and beautifully less every day, thanks mainly to the arts of the corsetière. The French have a saying, "*Il faut souffrir pour belle*," meaning that it is necessary to suffer to be beautiful, and well do the modes of the season exemplify this dictum.

One wonders what sort of an alliance there is between the corsetière and the couturière over the recently advanced

costumes, with old-rose moiré vests, may be counted among the covetable things, the vests quaint double-breasted affairs with large revers, frequently hemmed with old galon. As a matter of fact, there is a vast deal to be done just now with a smart black cloth coat and skirt, the cloth, style and cut and workmanship alike irreproachable, the onus of relief resting on the waistcoat and hat.

It is not difficult to picture the *distingué* appearance of a fine black cloth suit much trimmed with soutache, crowned by a hat of verdigris copper satin plumed with ostrich feathers, while somewhat more daring is a long black coat worn with a skirt of cinnamon cloth, on which the only uniting link is provided in a line up either side of big black embroidered buttons. The hat in this case repeats the neutral shade undisturbed, save by the presence of some great cabochon ornaments or buckle in unburnished gilt.

Well worth recording is the alliance of the long coat and hat in such striking colors as bishop's purple, empire green, copper, etc. In velvet these wraps invariably take on artistic attributes and plead the finishing touch of some handsome fur fitment of sable, silver fox, ermine or chinchilla. Apropos of headgear, it is welcome news enough that the rumored large toque is actually in our midst, although rather held in abeyance for the moment by the persistent large chapeau. The milliners, as a matter of fact, are deliberately not pushing the toque, which they argue must wait its right psychological hour to put in an impressive appearance.

The coat of the winter is undoubtedly the Directoire, long or three-quarter length. Large revers, a rather high waist, long, fairly tight coat sleeves are a feature. Big pockets and cuffs are a real mark of the type, but these are often omitted, especially for short people. The high Bonaparte collar is the correct thing. The vogue of yellow is well established,

preference being accorded all the richer, deeper shades of greenish copper, old gold and a singularly pleasing brass tone. An evening confection of rather a pale shade of copper tulle mounted over flame color irresistibly recalls some rarely beautiful sunset effects, this gown being one of the many now carried out on strictly Greek lines, and boasting the distinctive feature of a deep jeweled girdle, quite a massive arrangement, finishing down the front in one long stole end. A gold fillet is worn on the head.



Theater frock of chiffon broadcloth in peacock blue, trimmed with bands of black satin and braided in black silk soutache.



Directoire coat of velvet.



The Most Becoming Hats of the Winter

BY BETTY MODISH



Old rose rep silk hat trimmed with a chon of satin ribbon one shade lighter and still lighter plumes.

Hat of scratch felt in wistaria shade, faced with velvet and trimmed with big roses and maline of a lighter shade.

THE most becoming hats of the season are decidedly the large shapes; that is, always providing they are not so large as to be eccentric and are trimmed in good taste. The illustrations on this page show four very lovely styles. Both flowers and feathers are used on dress hats this season, and the very smartest examples are in two or three tone effects. Take, for instance, the lovely hat of old rose rep illustrated in the upper left-hand corner of the page. This shows a three-toned effect, the hat being the darkest shade, with the ribbon a tone lighter and the plumes lighter yet.

White felt hats are very smart this year, and are especially pretty trimmed with contrasting shades of faille ribbon combined with rich velvet roses in dark shades.

Everything in the line of ostrich feathers is used for millinery purposes, and this is also true in regard to the large and effective osprey aigrettes, which are being used individually as well as combined with ostrich in the modish pompons. On one of the latest importations are full-sized artificial oranges, which have the appearance of being freshly picked from the tree, with a piece of the branch and leaves attached.

Velvet is used very little this winter, except on turbans and tailored hats and as under-brim facings. The very latest fancy in the millinery world is to put a bunch of glowing bright scarlet feathers on a dark or neutral tinted hat. Such a note of vivid color with an otherwise sober costume on a cold winter day is most effective. A very *chic* example was lately seen in a Fifth Avenue milliner's. The hat was in one of the large shapes that seem to have taken the world of fashion by storm, and was made of dark-green felt with a rounded crown and a very broad brim, and had a cluster of crimson feathers at one side.

Drapery effects on millinery are now being used to quite an extent. The drapery is arranged in folds on the brim at the base of the crown and extends half way up the crown. With

Center hat at top of page is a large shape of black Ottoman silk trimmed with white breasts and small black ostrich tips.

This is a new shape that is very broad at the sides, made of white felt and trimmed with roses and satin ribbon.

such draperies a garniture of flowers or a group of five or six feathers is usually seen, the latter trimming being always placed at one side.

In the very newest models is shown the wreath or coronet of feathers, composed of a series of wings following one on the other and in an upright position surrounding the crown. Heads of birds are similarly arranged, or entire breasts from behind which small wings start. All these trimmings are ready mounted and have only to be placed on the hat, and with such no drapery of any kind is necessary. The most fashionable type of trimming is that which, whether floral or of feathers or draperies, forms a continuous encircling adornment to the crown.

In view of the favor accorded furs generally, an unusual number of fur hats have been brought out this season. These are chiefly in turban effects, and consist of hats made in part as well as entirely of fur. In many instances the crown is of heavy ribbed silk, while the brim is of fur. In such the sole

ornamentation consists of a small tail of self-fur affixed to the left side by a cabochon of metal. Another type of fur hat is a large effect, in which the brim is usually of corded silk and the crown of fur.

A very beautiful imported model hat just brought over from Paris has a broad and flat brim with large medium-low crown, the entire crown being surrounded with beautiful white ostrich plumes in the new soft curl. At one side of the front rests a large single rose made of pale-blue crêpe de Chine and chiffon. These large hand-made flowers of crêpe de Chine are considered a very choice trimming. Another beautiful large picture shape covered in black satin was trimmed with a wreath of white cross aigrette entirely surrounding the crown. The aigrette was curled in an effect similar to the lobster plume. This form of aigrette is one of the most extravagantly expensive millinery ornaments.

Ornaments continue very popular and are likely to have an unprecedented season. Large jet effects are especially fashionable, the black jet being used on hats of every color.

The Fashionable Fur Ruffs and Neck-Pieces



NEVER did the fashions in furs favor the woman of moderate means as they do at present. The new fur ruffs that are the latest popular fad often contain but small scraps and edgings of fur, and can be made up at home by the clever woman at very little expense. Naturally, the style of the ruff depends greatly on the way it is put together, but anyone who possesses a little ingenuity can, after a careful study of these illustrations, which were photographed directly from the very latest creations of a fashionable New York furrier, make a creditable showing.

The general lines of the collars follow those of the lighter ruches worn during the summer, a tight high band clasp the throat snugly, with a ruche at top and perhaps at bottom, and a knot and ends of satin, velvet or a bunch of tails at the front, side or back. And a very piquant mode it is, when it is becoming at all. Only the long, slender throat can stand the straight collar and high ruche; but charitable designers occasionally make concessions to the women not blessed with swanlike throats, and one finds some delectable little models in ermine, breitschwanz, broad-tail, etc., which are not cut so very high. The brown furs are much liked for the building up of the small collars and ruffs, and are combined with velvets matching costume or hat in color. The gold yellows and browns tinged with gold or orange are especially effective in such combinations, and gold net frills with inner frills of creamy lace or silk mousseline or net are often used for finishing the top of the collar, though brown net matching the darkest tone of the fur may be used in place of the gold or with the latter.

A collar much admired in one imported collection was of deep gold-yellow velvet slightly folded and edged at top and bottom by narrow bands of dark mink. A frill of doubled brown net and an inner frill of cream net, bordered by the narrowest possible line of gold lace, ran around the top of the collar and were fully three inches deep in the back, though much narrower



Directoire collar and rug mink of pointed fox.

under the chin. The collar fastened at the left-front with a big soft chou of brown net, having a tiny fur head in its center and several pendant tails. In the same collection were some excellent models in chinchilla and silver, with or without added notes of color.

The all-gray and silver arrangement is charming with hat and muff to match.

Besides the ruffs illustrated on this page, there are shown on our title page two other charming models. The one on the left is a straight band of beaver lined with brown satin. This is finished in the front by a very smart bow of satin edged with bright-green velvet. The other ruff is intended to be fastened at one side or at the back, according to the latest Parisian craze. This is of mink, and has at the top a deep ruching of pleated white maline. The closing is decorated with a very artistic rosette of ribbon and mink tails.

At the bottom of this page, in the left-hand corner, is a very fetching little ruff indeed, that combines velvet, satin ribbon and fur. The neck portion has a wide band of velvet, edged with mink fur and finished at the neck with a deep ruching. The closing, which is in the front, is formed under a rosette, with two long ends of ribbon and a bunch of mink tails.

The ruff in the opposite corner is of beaver completed by ribbon and tails. This ruff is a novelty inasmuch as, unlike the other neck pieces shown, it does not fasten with hooks in the usual manner, but has a spring concealed between the lining and fur that keeps it close up around the neck. This spring, however, is not at all necessary, as ruffs of this sort can be fastened by hooks as well as any other kind.

The chinchilla stole collar is illustrated to show the way this delicate fur is now set off with ribbons, and will offer a practical hint to any woman in refurbishing her old chinchilla furs. In longer neck furs the shawl idea is ever present. The Directoire collar of pointed fox shown in our illustration has a rounded shawl back and fichu ends in front.

The furs used to illustrate this article, and the two ruffs on the title page, are shown by courtesy of C. C. Shayne & Co.



A ruff of brown velvet and mink, fastening under a rosette and long ends of satin ribbon.



Chinchilla stole trimmed with gray satin ribbon embroidered in pale blue silk in a beautiful design on the collar.



Beaver ruff with rosette and loop and ends of brown satin ribbon and mink tails.



Simple and Pretty Millinery for Little Folks

MILLINERY for little tots is especially charming this year, and much of it is so simple that it can be trimmed at home with no difficulty whatever. Every mother enjoys seeing her little girl in a pretty hat, only the trouble is that many parents are obliged to be so economical that they cannot afford to buy really stylish headgear for the little ones. But by a close study of these illustrations, which were photographed directly from the very latest models shown at fashionable New York milliners, almost any woman can trim her child's hat very stylishly at home and save a deal of money.

The becoming mushroom shape worn by the little girl shown in the center of this group, for example, is a very easy design to copy. The original hat was of white beaver, trimmed with a band of white fur and having on the left side a bunch of shaded pink roses and foliage. Instead of the fur, a soft drapery of satin ribbon or piece of satin could be used if desired, and, if one does not care to go to the expense of buying roses, the left side of the hat can be smartly trimmed with a big rosette of the same sort of ribbon that is draped around the crown.

In the lower right-hand corner is a quaint Dutch bonnet that most becomingly sets off the face of its pretty little wearer. This is simply trimmed with a quilting of satin ribbon. In the opposite corner is a very pretty poke bonnet, trimmed with a ribbon around the crown and a big bow on one side. Beneath the brim, next the face, is a soft puffing of ribbon and another soft-looking bow that falls very gracefully over the hair.

The little bonnet shown in the upper left-hand corner is rather more elaborate. It is of velvet, trimmed on the edge

with a pleating of satin ribbon put on over a very full ruffle of accordion-pleated chiffon. In the opposite corner is a very dressy hat indeed. This is a large mushroom shape, made over a wire frame and covered with satin draped on. It is trimmed with ribbon and has a ruffle of pleated chiffon at the edge. Under the brim is a ruffle of lace.

Brown is a very fashionable color for children this year, and an unusual number of brown hats and bonnets is shown among the smart millinery. There are light browns trimmed with darker tones; or, most stylish of all, a bonnet of white felt trimmed with a huge bow of one of the new brown shades. A good many artificial flowers trim dressy hats for little people, and of these blossoms roses, to judge from the great demand, are still the favorites.

Very lovely is a pale-pink felt bonnet, trimmed with clusters of velvet morning glories in exactly the same shade of pink veined with white; or what could look gayer on a dull winter's day than a bright-red felt bonnet trimmed with a scarf of red liberty and clusters of red geraniums?

The huge creations trimmed in nodding plumes which disfigured the babies of a few seasons ago are mercifully lacking this year, and though some of the new models are curiously draped and shaped, a very large majority of them can be said to be really childish.

The little bowl or mushroom shape, with its round, low crown and narrow drooping brim, is here again, and is rather more attractive in fine soft felt than it was in straw. A simpler and more babyish hat it would be hard to imagine, and yet it has that indescribable quality which, for want of a better word, we will call style.

New Styles in Slippers For Street and

STREET shoes this season are very sensible in cut, but at the same time extremely graceful and pretty. For general winter wear the moderately high-cut boot—not an extreme height, however—will be much worn. There is a tendency to recognize the need of distinctly outdoor winter boots.

The shapes are very pretty indeed—graceful without being uncomfortable. Toes are both round and pointed. The new cut of both shoes and slippers has, in some indefinable way, a very welcome tendency to make the feet look smaller than they did in the shoes of other years.

In the matter of lasts, it will be noted that the ultra styles are all made on the new pointed lasts, fairly rounded and not too sharp, and with plenty of room for the ball of the foot and for the toes on the outside. There is none of the extra outside "swing" at any point; but, holding the shoe at a three-quarters view, it will be seen that there is depth instead of extra width, so distributed as to give the toes of the wearer an easy fit.

All vamps are short. This is a marked feature. A larger proportion than heretofore of tips are used, in wing, straight and diamond form. Some skeleton tips are shown (perforations in shape of a tip) in the diamond form.

Patent leather seems likely to hold its own. Many attractive offerings are being presented. As to why the people like bright leathers, the answer is simply because it is bright. It seems to be a part of the same moth-like seeking of light that makes people favor diamonds and brings them by crowds into brilliantly-lighted thoroughfares.

In slippers for evening and house wear, white calf and white satin are among strong favorites, with fine lace choux, spangled, or small white silk bows. They strike a note never before attained in the elegant simplicity of graceful outlines, tasteful ornamentation and rich material combined.

Much bronze kid is shown also, with bronze ornamentation and beading. Most of this expensive material is imported, and it is rarely found in ample supply. Its depth of coloring is a point that wins it favor.

The vogue of fine rhinestone buckles and slides of small size and design for fancy slippers may be said to be thoroughly sustained and increasing. Cut steel in small buckles and slides, as well as single rhinestones, are much in favor. These are shown in fine samples of black undressed calfskin and black velvet slippers.

Small white silk ribbon bows and rosettes, made of very fine real lace, with rhinestone or other jeweled centers, are shown in high-grade white and colored satin and calfskin slippers for this winter's wear.

One of the new ideas in evening slippers this season



A CARRIAGE BOOT TO WEAR OVER
SLIPPERS OR EVENING SHOES

Shoes and Stockings Evening Wear

is to suit the buckle to the size of the shoe. The manager of one of New York's most fashionable shoe shops said recently:

"I have wondered that this point has not been more closely observed long before this. I think if you will notice the average shoe display you often will find that buckles of the same size will be provided for the entire range of sizes in a certain shoe, no matter whether it is a 2½ or a 6½. The buckle that forms an

appropriate ornament for a 6½ shoe looks absurdly large and overgrown on a 2½ shoe.

"Our best satisfied customers are those to whom we show the shoe plain, then give them their selection from several appropriate designs of buckles or slides chosen by us with reference to the proper size. These can readily be applied to the shoe so as to show them the effect, and they often buy several pairs of different types for each pair of shoes, the different trimming materially changing the appearance of the shoe."

Fancy slippers with narrow soutache braiding covering the vamp are a novelty. They come in a variety of color combinations, including black braid on bright red, orange braid on brown and white braid on black patent leather, and shades all the way between, thus covering about the whole scale of color combination.

No radical change in style in fancy stockings has taken place lately. Our illustration shows some of the very latest novelties in silk and lisle thread stockings.

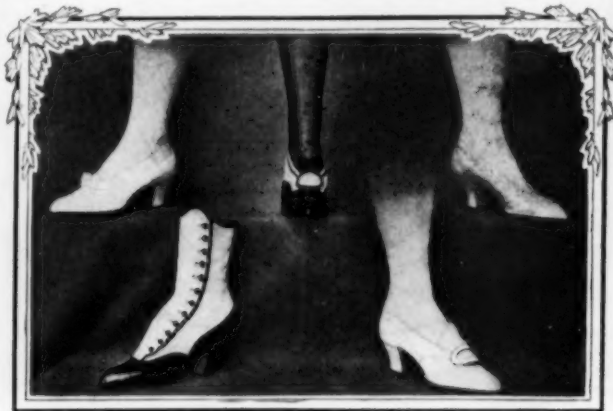
More colored hosiery will be used this winter than ever before, as stockings to match the shade of the dress are now considered the proper thing. Boot patterns, as they are called, are very popular in fine hosiery; that is, a pattern of open work or embroidery that comes up about the height of the ordinary walking boot.

A "Directoire" side-laced boot for women has been put forth this season in undressed calf. It is extra high, with dip top, and laces from a point low on the outside of the shoe, just forward of the quarter. The idea is evidently to make it fit the "Directoire" gown, or rather the daily newspapers' silly perversion of the actual Directoire styles in gowns; that is to say, a gown that is generously

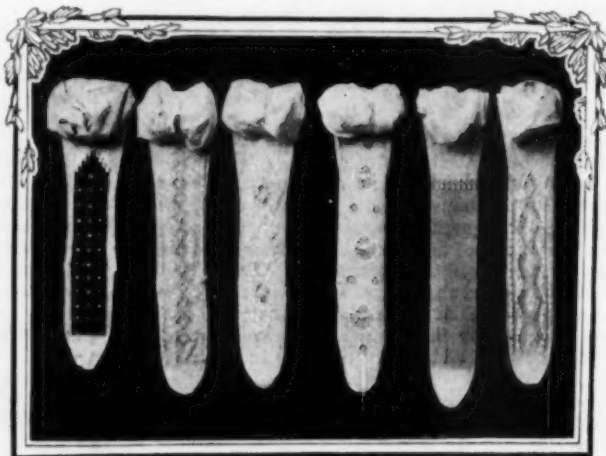
slashed up the side, showing not only suede topping, but genuine calf underpinning.

This shoe, however, will not be generally worn. It is not very practical for several reasons. One is that few women can put it on comfortably, except with the help of a maid, as it laces on the outside. Another difficulty is in getting it to lace properly over the instep.

Low-cuts in women's shoes with an ankle strap, similar to the type long familiar in children's shoes, have attained considerable prominence and are shown in a number of shops. These might be described as ankle-strap pumps. That is practically what they



SHOES AND SLIPPERS FOR EVENING WEAR



LACE INSET AND EMBROIDERED SILK AND LISLE STOCKINGS

are, the very low-cut vamp being combined with an ankle strap extending forward from the counter. There is purpose as well as novelty in this design. The inevitable defect of most pumps is that their short foreparts allow the foot to slip forward and jam the toes, and consequently slip at the heel. The ankle strap holds it back and on.

The tendency toward dull leathers, including both dull calfskin and black kid of fine quality, becomes more and more marked as the season advances. In many black patent samples dull calf or kid collars and quarters are used, with the effect of moderating the glitter of the patent leather and subduing the vitreous shine thereof. Another device that will be noticed which subdues the glare of the patent-leather low-cut is the use of a long black velvet tie instead of the black silk ribbon ordinarily used. Very smart ties for evening wear show the popular magpie or white and black com-

binations. One of the prettiest of these models is displayed in the center of the illustration on the preceding page. This has a white kid upper and a patent-leather vamp. In the front is a bright jet buckle. Ties of this sort can be worn with either white, black or colored gowns.

While on the subject of new shoes it would not be out of place to give our readers a hint on refurbishing some of their old ones. If anyone has a pair of satin slippers—white pale blue or pink—that have grown soiled or shabby through long wear, they can be freshened and brought up to date by covering the satin entirely over with black lace or net. Then, if a rhinestone buckle is placed on the front, you have slippers that are absolutely



THE LATEST STYLES IN BUTTON AND LACE SHOES FOR STREET WEAR

the very latest thing from Paris. But in order to get this result you must take great pains to put the lace or net on neatly and have it absolutely flat.

An Empty Threat--The Story of a Misunderstanding

(Concluded from last month)



HE had only meant to stay away for a month or so, to give him a sharp lesson and let him come to his senses. In the meantime, how thankful she would be for a cup of tea in Aunt Ag's quiet sitting-room!

But it was from that sitting-room that a loud buzz of talk penetrated, through door and portiere, into Aunt Ag's little hall.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Milady, dismayed. "Has Miss Cornish got a lot of people with her, Jane?"

"Only the Thursday Dorcas meeting, ma'am."

"Then I'll call in again, later," gasped Milady, who had once before strayed into one of Aunt Ag's "Dorcas." And she fled back into the street.

V.

It was at this juncture that the tired and hungry runaway felt absolutely desperate. Blind rage seized her—against that most unbrotherly wretch, Tom; against that selfish Fritilla, "a girl with the brain of a rabbit"; against the Parkinsons, the Anstays, Miss Orpen and Aunt Ag.

Which of them cared what became of her? She was nearly fainting with hunger and exhaustion. What on earth was she to do? Go home? To Roy! What, the very same day? He would laugh! He would talk about bad pennies always coming back. Oh, never, never!

Yet, where else could she go?

"Tintoretto Studios!"

The name pulled her up with a start in front of the big building. "Tintoretto Studios!" Why, it was where Arthur lived. About a week ago she had heard a vague rumor that he was returning to his old studio. . . . Should she call?

. . . Why not?

"If there's ever anything that I can do—"

Well, there was. He could give her tea. Milady was dying for tea; he would let her rest in his studio until Aunt Ag's "Dorcas" was over. He, of all her friends, would be most glad to help her. And, in a sisterly sort of way, she would quite enjoy seeing Arthur again. There was no harm in that, for she was sure he must have "got over it" long ago. And Milady was not going to try to flirt with him, or any nonsense of that sort; there was no question of it. Still, it was with a pleasing sense of adventure, of daring, that little Milady tapped at her old admirer's door. Supposing he, too, were out?

He was at home. He came to the door himself, in his painting-smock, with work-rumpled hair; just—just the same.

"Arthur—"

"Why, it's Ti—. It's Anastasia Cornish!" he cried. "No, not Cornish; I beg your pardon, but I don't know what to call you now—"

"Do call me Tiny, Arthur, still!" besought his old love, opening soft wide eyes at him. "And, oh, Arthur, I am so tired, and so, so hungry! Do you think you would mind making me some tea at once?"

"Why, my dear Tiny, delighted! Come along in. . . . You won't know this place now, it's so tidy. . . . Ruth, Ruth, where are you? . . . Tiny, this is my wife."

Arthur's wife!!! Milady had never dreamed that such a person would ever exist as Arthur's wife!

She was tall, bonnie and hospitable, making much of her husband's "old friend," who sank down among the cushions of the settle, ate, drank, smiled, and took an unreasoning dislike to her hostess. And her host (the man who once declared that Tiny had spoiled, for him, all other women) beamed, waiting upon his bride.

"Your husband," inquired Mrs. Arthur, "isn't in town with you?"

"No," said Milady, stirred by a morbid conviction that this other woman pitied her. For all her hospitality, she had caused Milady to feel not as a guest, but as an intruder; to feel suddenly lonely, suddenly left out in the cold; taken by a fierce resentment against these two, who were so happy together in this cozy room. Did they think they were the only two people in the world who were just everything to each other?

Arthur, having moved the tray, sat down closer to his wife. "Disgracefully untidy boy," she said, and smoothed his hair down. That settled matters for Milady.

The mere sight of the little action brought a big lump up into her throat and set her heart beating. For at the ends of all her fingers she seemed to feel the softness of Roy's red, curly hair.

"You must come up and see us," she blurted out, abruptly rising. "You must meet my husband."

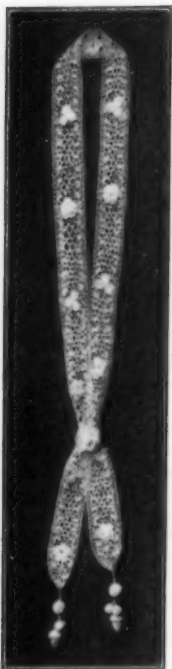
Yes, they must see Roy, presently. And Milady must see him now, directly. At once she must rush and tell him how silly and childish she knew she was. The longing for his instant forgiveness nearly choked her.

"I'm so glad you came in," said Arthur, heartily, but without seeking to detain her. "Come in again, soon. Is this your bag? Is that everything you had, Tiny?"

"Yes, thanks. Only— Arthur, do you mind telling me the fare to town? I—I don't seem to have brought out quite

(Continued on page 398)

The Laces That Are Fashionable



DIRECTOIRE TIE OF
IRISH LACE



THE Directoire modes absolutely require the use of lace to set them off properly, and of all the fashionable laces, Irish crochet is the very smartest this season. The new laces of this sort are made with rather small patterns, the large designs of several years back being no longer used. Irish lace is made into the most beautiful of Directoire ties, formed into high Gibson stock collars or made into most attractive collars and jabots, and, most novel use of all, it forms the tiny little neck bows to wear with embroidered linen collars.

In all kinds of laces small figured effects are the most fashionable. Real laces were never more used than at the present moment. For a number of years the tendency to buy real lace when possible, instead of the machine-made imitations, has been growing, and women are more and more appreciating the beauties of fine lace.

In all over laces tucked effects continue to lead, and—as has been the case since the demand started—the supply is inadequate. Many plain nets are being tucked in this country, but these do not seem to be so satisfactory as those from abroad. Since tucked nets have become so popular, a number of new styles have been introduced. Among these are nets which show a vine-like design in between the series of tucks.

The imitation tucked nets continue in excellent demand. These also are being brought out in a number of new styles. The best of the imitation tucked are of English manufacture. Recently some striped effects simulating tucking have been produced in Germany, but the results have not been altogether satisfactory. In tucked and also in plain nets the rainbow or Pompadour colored effects have made a big hit. Bands as well as all over have been in request.

Cashmere effects in the heavy embroidered bands are freely used. The manner in which such expensive articles have been employed this season is little short of astonishing. Silk nets in solid colors are likewise meeting with considerable favor. Black, of course, is always used; but, aside from the demand for black, there has been a considerable call for novelty tones, including canard, mole and copper color. There is also a fair request for the more staple shades of brown and blue.

Tuckings are employed in a variety of different forms, not only in collars, but also in yokes and sleeves. The net yoke and tight-fitting net sleeve are very prominent factors in the new Directoire costumes, and in many of these tucked effects are used.

Jabots of a soft type—very similar, in fact, to those of the Louis XVI period—are fashionable. Bows and narrow tie effects are also utilized to a considerable extent.

The winter neckwear shows not only the influence of the Directoire, but also the Incroyable, the Henri IV and the Pompadour period. Its keynote is the employment of ruching and tucking.

Collars are high—in many instances higher in the back than in the front—and they almost invariably show the employment of a ruche at the top, and sometimes at the bottom as well. This latter is

the Pompadour style, and promises to be particularly good. In many instances the collar forms a part of the costume; in others, more elaborate effects of a separate nature are substituted. An immense variety of styles are seen built along the ideas above outlined.

Silk embroidered nets, particularly those embroidered in large polka dots in white or colors on a white or cream colored ground, are very smart for making lace waists, guimpes, fancy yokes, etc.

There has been a fair demand for the general line of net laces. Wide effects here, as elsewhere, have received considerable attention. This is true of both bands and edgings. Bands have been especially favored.

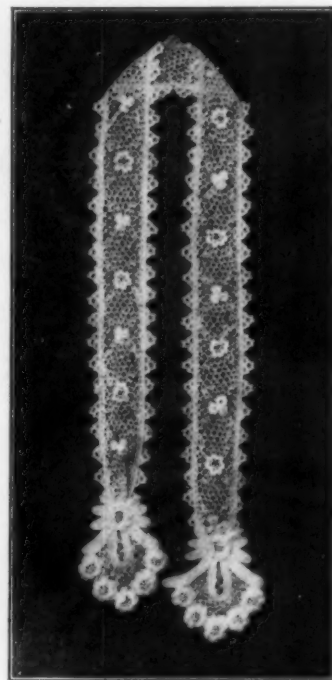
Matched sets are used to quite an extent, and there is also a tendency to favor bands with all-overs to match, these being used for making the yoke or guimpe, and sometimes the sleeves, of the waist or costume, while the bands are employed as a trimming.

Oriental effects with small designs are much favored. In fact, the whole tendency of the times is in the direction of small, neat patterns. This is true not only in the net goods, but in the heavier effects as well.

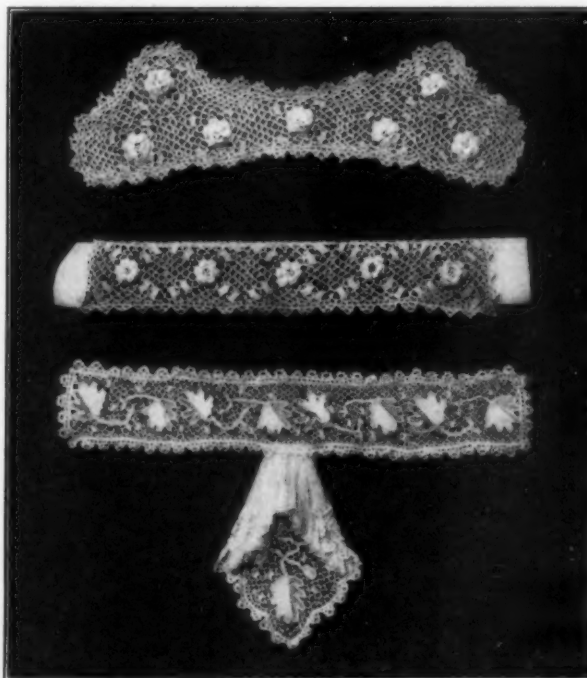
The staple forms of nets are still receiving the greatest attention. Toscas are in great favor; hexagons are also popular, while filets are not neglected.

The real laces most fashionable at present are Venetian point, Cluny, Russian and, as has been already said, Irish crochet. Among the lighter-weight laces, point d'Angleterre is most called for, with the exception of Valenciennes, which never goes out of fashion. A single piece of good lace will outwear yards of an inferior article, besides giving a distinctly smart touch to whatever gown it may be used to embellish.

While on the subject of laces, it will not be out of place to give a word or two to the new Directoire ruches that everybody has to wear to be at all up to date. The most striking characteristic of these novelties are their height and the closeness with which they clasp the throat. That they will not be generally becoming is a foregone conclusion, but women will ignore that fact in their pursuit of the new and the *chic*, and the shapes which are now being shown in neck ruches find echoes also among the fur neck ruffs. Roughly speaking, the new collar consists of a band tightly encircling the throat and finished both at top and bottom by several frills. The opening is at the side or back, and is usually concealed



A WIDER FORM OF DIRECTOIRE TIE



NEW STOCKS, TURNOVER COLLARS AND JABOTS

by a soft chou or knot of liberty, with or without fluttering ends. On this theme are elaborated innumerable variations. *Chic* and durable little collars are fashioned entirely of liberty satin ribbon—a wide folded collar, two frills of ribbon above, two below, a knot of ribbon in the back and a little to the side where the collar fastens. In black this collar has found favor with Parisians as a companion to the severe tailored costume; but the frills of ribbon are not nearly so becoming as the softer frills of silk mousseline or net, and these sheerer frills are used in varying widths—some wide and falling from the top of the collar over the ribbon until this latter is almost hidden; others finely pleated, comparatively narrow and standing up closely about the face.

Occasionally one sees a collar which has no frills at the bottom, but is finished with several at the top. This model often has a knot and rather short ends of the ribbon at the left-front instead of in the back.

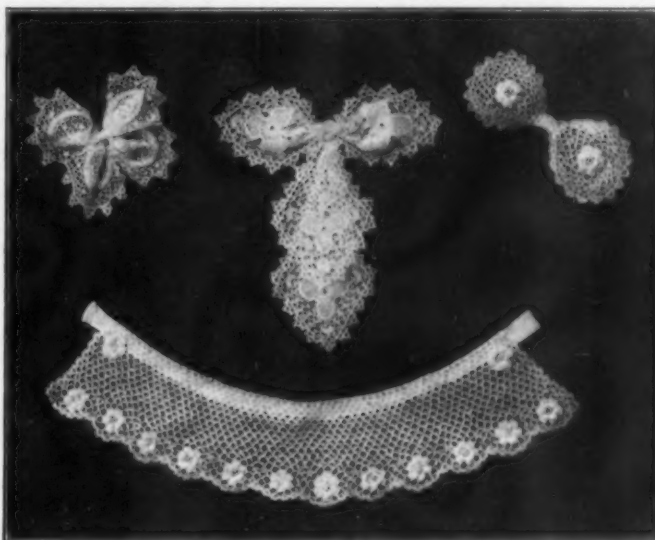
An inner frill of fine white mousseline or net is frequently set next the face, though all the rest of the collar is of black or color, and this adds greatly to the becoming qualities of the collars. A collar of black liberty, for example, has three overlapping, finely pleated frills of black net around the bottom, and at the top two frills of black net outside one of white. Sometimes, too, the collar is much higher in the back than in the front, an effect obtained by graduating the width of the frills or by setting them on a shaped piece of stiffened net running upward from the top of the ribbon at sides and back. Good effects are secured by the use of fluffy silk flower petals massed thickly along the edges of the ribbon collar in place of net or mousseline frills.

Very full collars of tulle in white on delicate tints for evening wear have two inch bands of velvet ribbon, matching the tulle in color, drawn around the center of the *ruche* and tying in a stiff little bow in front.

Feather collars follow to some degree the shapes of the net and mousseline models, and there are many close, high little collars in marabou or ostrich finished at side, back or front with a knot of liberty. There are also close-fitting collars of these same feathers which have several pendant tabs falling from the point of fastening a little to the left of the front. These tabs are fashioned from the feathers and are so soft and flat that the effect is almost that of a carelessly knotted feather cravat. Good color schemes are displayed in these collars—soft

green feathers tipped with black or gray, warm bright browns tipped with deeper brown, peacock blues softened with smoky gray or black. In the more conventional shapes, too, there are charming color combinations among the feather collars. A big knot and loops and ends of black liberty finish each end of such a collar.

Boas of short coque feathers are no novelty, but they take on novelty this season because of the unusual color combina-



LACE NECK BOWS AND THE POPULAR DUTCH COLLAR IN IRISH LACE

tions affected in them. Often two colors and several shades of each will be introduced, but there must be no vivid contrasts.

Fur boas, however, are entirely out of fashion, their place being taken by the tight-fitting neck ruffs of fur, or long pelerine effects. For neckwear in furs is either very long or very short this season.

The beautiful Irish laces which illustrate this article are shown by the courtesy of John E. Forsythe & Co., New York.

The Woman Who "Does Without"



HO is it among women who has the greatest social influence? The woman who religiously "does without" and is invariably clad in gowns the sole merit of which is that they are easily within the compass of her purse, or the woman who is daintily dressed and is always up to date? There is no need to look very far for the answer to this question, but at the same time there is no need to condemn the well-dressed woman as extravagant.

For her apparent extravagance may have a legitimate object in view; and, providing her gowns are paid for, who shall say that she is not acting worthily in thus dressing well? Many a husband owes a great deal of his business success to his wife's influence in the social world; and the wise woman knows this, and remembers that it is more than likely that her "extravagance" in dress—as some folks would call it—is an investment for her husband's benefit.

There are so many worthy women whose economy is of the "penny wise and pound foolish" kind. They will spend hours in hunting up "bargains" in dress materials, invariably buying those that are quite unsuitable, and never have the satisfaction of feeling or looking well dressed in them. And, besides that, their much-lauded "bargains" have probably cost a very little less than a material of much better quality would have done.

The subject of economy is an important one in a great many households, and the average husband is very prone to enlarge upon it to his womenkind, who in many cases really do give a great deal of time and thought to its consideration and are quite sincere in their admiration of their own achievements as economists. But the way they go about it is so delightfully illogical.

"No man likes an extravagant girl," so we have been told again and again. But is it true? In my secret heart I feel very much inclined to doubt if the assertion is correct. Of course—low be it whispered!—men have been known to express one opinion in theory while carrying out exactly its opposite in

practice; and I think, on this particular question of women's extravagance, that is precisely what the majority of them do. Possibly this state of things may have come about because a man's idea of economy is so utterly different from a woman's. His definition of economy is to get the thing he wants for the least possible expenditure of time, money and effort, whereas only too often a woman thinks that true economy is simply doing without a thing, however badly she wants it. But the woman who "does without" is very seldom the one who pleases a man.

Many a wife who prides herself on being an economical housekeeper will travel half over the town to buy her sewing cotton at a particular shop where she can get it half a cent or so cheaper, while her servants are cheerfully throwing away remnants of food and such things of about ten times the value of the trifling purchase the mistress has been at such pains to make.

But of all the illogical economists, give me the woman who has some pet fad in the way of saving. I have known women who will spend hours in patiently undoing the most complicated knots in a piece of string, so that they may store it away for future use, because they object to buying new string, while another most extravagant housewife of my acquaintance simply will not buy matches for the house. She seems to have no conscience whatever upon the subject of these highly necessary articles, but will unblushingly beg them from all and sundry, and encourage her husband to do likewise.

I suppose we all have our little fads and fancies, but the woman who "fancies" herself a born economist generally has such a stanch and childlike faith in her own virtue that it would really be a pity to attempt to shake it. She gets a great deal of pleasure out of her scheming and contriving; and, no matter how useless the "bargain" is she may have purchased, or how utterly different it is from what she really wanted, her economical mind is thoroughly pleased and she feels that she can triumphantly flourish another "feather in her cap."



The Confessions of a Lady Hermit

Upon Marriage in General and the Kind Not Made in Heaven in Particular

By GERTRUDE MCCOY



BESS DEAR: Do you mind being a safety valve? I must have some one and why not you, who are too far away to defend yourself?

When a youngster, dreaming dreams, the thought of marriage as the chief aim and end of woman's existence did not occur to me; but occasionally there came

across the face of my dreams a shadow of loneliness—that of single blessedness—and my mind formed a prayer for delivery from being alone, whether married or single. While craving companionship, it is not that I want to keep up a constant stream of talk, but the most comforting friends I know are those with whom we can sit in silence, feeling all the time the electric undercurrent of sympathy.

So, after dreaming through the romantic school-girl days of the dark-hued knight with curling sable tresses who would some day woo me, there crossed my path one with a sun-kissed topknot and azure eyes, and in him I discovered my "soul mate," and after a long acquaintance of three weeks our fate was sealed.

But, in spite of being married, this youthful dread of loneliness has been realized in a measure, for the husband is engaged in a business which takes him away from home a great part of the time, and the uncertainty of the length of his absences and the expense of traveling make it necessary for the littler half to remain alone in the home nest. It is quite a lonely nest at times, there being no wee nestlings to brighten it, so I have begun to style myself "the lady hermit."

Not having lived in this portion of the world very long, my friends are not numerous, so there is little to interrupt the stillness; and while occupied with household tasks, there is also much time for reflection, and my hermitage becomes filled with thought-people, who rehearse for me many events, often to the buzzing accompaniment of the sewing machine. When the scenes become sorrowful, we seek the causes which led up to it. Besides these friends and acquaintances who visit me in thought, I have the never-failing companionship of a snug little library. In fact, books have been a source of joy to me ever since I learned that "c-a-t" spelt "kitty" and read the sad tale, "Does the cat see the rat?"

One morning I awoke oppressed by loneliness and a few troublesome troubles. The more I thought of my misfortunes the greater they loomed up in mind's eye until I fairly became a human waterspout. While thus enjoying a full-fledged encounter with the "Blue Devils," a friend came in, deep in sorrow. She is a fine, beautiful woman, who for sixteen years has traveled side by side with one who is husband in name only.

They are both good people, each lovable, but mismated, or estranged in the beginning of their married life, by lack of an understanding of each other. When two people who have lived in separate spheres and in different methods join their lives for mutual happiness, each must meet the other half way; there must be perfect confidence between them to enable them to perfect co-operation in this new scheme of things. Don't you think so, Bess?

But my friend's matrimonial happiness was shattered in the beginning. The husband—inclined to be overbearing, although a good, kind man—was something of a bully and seemed to look upon women with the literal biblical interpretation, that she is the weaker vessel, subject to that superior animal, Man! The wife, sensitive to a fault, instead of tactfully asserting herself and gently showing him the error of his ways, acquiesced and tried to meet all his demands upon her uncomplainingly. She became a slave to her household tasks, allowing her inability to do everything according to her fastidious desires to master her and to dominate her so that she became worn in mind and body. The young husband, in his anxiety to get ahead financially, failed to see that Mrs. H. was going beyond her strength. In fact, he did not seem to know that there was a limitation to a woman's endurance. He would return at night to a tidy little home and enjoy a nice dinner, with no thought of the toil which had smoothed the way for him, and seemed to take everything for granted. There was no kiss of welcome when he entered the house at night; no eager recital of the day's doings from each, with a ready sympathy for the little drawback suffered. That seemed foolishness, and they continued to go through the years in a dry, monotonous way, without the sweetness of shared pleasures or the possession of each other's inmost thoughts.

Methinks a little untidiness of home, when unavoidable, a smiling face and a bright, cheery manner in the wife will appeal more to the jaded husband when he returns from the turmoil of business life than to be met by a wife all worn out, but in a spotless home. I know this to be true, and masculine eyes may be deflected from that which we are conscious has been left undone by a sympathetic and tactful ministering to his comforts.

Oh, the pity of it! Two lives wasted because an infatuation, the momentary flash of a match, was mistaken for the love that does endure when once really kindled. Surely there is something wrong with a social system which compels people to live together unloving and unloved; people who shrink from the fierce, white

(Continued on page 400)



How a Little Girl Learns Housekeeping in the Public School

By BRUNSON CLARK



DOMESTIC science is now taught little girls in nearly all the public schools of the larger cities of this country. This study, the name of which sounds rather alarming to the uninitiated, is simply what old-fashioned people refer to as "keeping house." It may seem strange to some women that the school curriculum should

have to take up such a branch as this, as every girl is, or is supposed to be, instructed in all that pertains to homemaking by her own mother. But in many of the great cities this was found, unfortunately, to be decidedly not the case, and girls—the majority of them belonging to the poorer classes, where such knowledge was absolutely vital—grew to womanhood without knowing how to do properly such a simple thing as to boil a potato.

This is why the public schools of New York and other great cities have established the domestic science classes, where girls of all conditions are being taught everything pertaining to homemaking by practical women who have made a scientific study of the subject. And the knowledge imparted is sensible—just what a girl who may marry a poor man ought to know. She learns how to buy provisions for an appetizing and nourishing meal at small cost, how that food should be cooked in order to avoid waste, and what sort of dishes are the most digestible and yield the greatest amount of nutrition.

Everyday cooking, such as making bread, cooking meats, boiling and baking potatoes, etc., is taught in detail with exceeding care, for the instructors realize that good, plain cooking is what the majority of the people need to have in order to be well

and happy, and that rules for fancy dishes, pastry and rich cakes would not be of much help to a poor family or one in very moderate circumstances.

In some of the schools on the East Side of New York, in the poorer neighborhoods, this teaching has had a rather unexpected and extremely curious result. The girls learn how to



A DISPLAY OF COOKING BY AN ADVANCED CLASS

cook and keep house in school and go home and teach these things to their mothers; and sometimes, too, these mothers find it harder to learn than do their children. Besides the cooking, every girl is taught the nature of each kind of food and what to buy so as to live economically and yet be well nourished. She learns also how to set a table and serve food in the proper manner.

This does not necessarily mean that food in the home should be elaborately served; it can be put in the plainest china and yet everything be in perfect taste. So she learns the way to serve food simply but properly, and, as America is a land of surprising ups and downs, and one never knows what the future holds in store for any young girl, in the schools also a slight knowledge of more elaborate table service is imparted, for it is extremely useful to anyone to know how to do the proper thing in any station of life.

Ruskin has said that "cooking means the knowledge of Medea and Circe and of Calypso and of Helen and of Rebekah and of the Queen of Sheba. It means the knowledge of all herbs and fruits and balms and spices, and of all that is healing and sweet in fields and groves and savory in its meats; it means carefulness and inventiveness, and watchfulness and willingness and readiness of appliance; it means the economy of your

(Continued on page 401)



ONE OF THE SCHOOL KITCHENS

How to Make Irish Lace Neckwear



THE soft turned-down collar with a lace bow or cravat is much worn by ladies who dislike the severe plainness of the stiff linen collar. Fig. 1 shows one of the very latest styles of Irish crochet appliqué on coarse filet net.

The net is prepared by outlining the edge all around to the required shape, then overcasting the outer line of meshes and working double stitch closely over the overcasting. Use No. 36 crochet cotton, No. 10 padding cotton and a No. 5 crochet hook. Ch means chain stitch, d means double stitch, t means treble stitch and p c means padding cord.

Fig. 2.—The flower motif is commenced by taking 4 long strands of p c; fasten the crochet cotton to one end with 1 d; twist the cord around so as to form a small ring of double p c and work 40 d into it. Join first and last stitches. * 20 d over p c. Leave the p c and turn; 1 d into last d, 1 t into each d to end. 1 d into second on ring; turn, 1 t into each t to top. 1 d; take up the p c and work 1 d over it into each stitch of last row and into next two on ring. * Repeat 9 times for those in the front of collar and 7 times for those on the end of cravat, arranging each petal on the latter so that it occupies 5 stitches of the center ring. Fasten the p c securely on the back and cut off ends of thread. Work a row of 10 ch loops around the center ring immediately below the petals, and fasten each loop to every second stitch on ring.

Fig. 3 (the spray).—Over a four-fold p c work * 20 d, 20 t, 2 d. Turn 2 d over p c, then 1 d into each of next 2 d; 1 t into each t; 5 d into next 5 d. Turn 1 d over p c into last 5 d *, and repeat four times for the two larger sprays and once for the smaller. At the top of each spray work 3 leaves together, without any stem between. Turn back and work another row of d over p c into each d of first row, and form another leaf opposite each in the first row. Two longer sprays and two shorter are required. Tack the motifs carefully in place after the manner illustrated, and then carefully sew each on the wrong side to the net all around the motif. Remove the tacking threads and insert the collar portion into a folded band of muslin about 1 1/4 inches deep and as long as required, "fulling" the net very slightly. Sew the cravat



Fig. 3.—Detail of spray.

ends in place under the lace of collar, and work the usual buttonholes in collar band.

Fig. 4.—These charming little bows of "real" lace are worn with either the turn-down collar or lace neckband. A piece of lace from sixteen to eighteen inches long and from two to three inches wide is sufficient for one. Our illustration shows one made of very fine Irish crochet, with a center ring motif surrounded by "Clones" filling. Fig. 5 clearly shows the filling around the motif. No. 70 cotton and No. 10 p c with a No. 7 crochet hook will be required. Make 9 little rings of p c by winding the thread several times around a small mesh; take up one of these rings and work d as closely as possible into it half way around; take another ring and, putting the crochet hook through the center, join to the last stitch, keeping the thread fairly tight. Work half way around this ring, as in the last, and continue joining a ring in this way until eight are united. Then cross over to the first, and, forming them into a circle, work over the other half of each and fasten off the thread. Take up the ninth ring and work d closely all around it. Join

first and last stitches together, and place this ring in center of circle of eight rings; join to each with a single picot bar from the center to the circle alternately. For the "filling" make a row

single picot loops all around the circle, having a loop between and one over each ring. Each loop is formed of 8 ch.

Form 7 of these into a picot, 5 ch, fasten with 1 d. The second, fourth and sixth rows have a group of treble at each is these groups of treble square shape to the motif equally placed. Put a single first loop of first row, 8 ch, fore the picot of next loop; d over this 8 ch; turn again, and put 1 t into each d. Then form another picot loop and fasten after the picot of same loop. One loop into each of next three loops, then repeat the group of trebles, and so on to end of row. In the intermediate rows put a loop into the center of each group of t. Six of these motifs are required. They are joined together with a row of single picot bars from one side to the other, and a "straightening line" is then worked all around, consisting of 3 ch alternating with 1 t, and the trebles are placed so that the chain stitches form a straight line all around. Over this straightening line work * 12 d as closely as possible, 7 ch; turn these back, and fasten to the sixth d. Into this loop work 3 d, 5 ch, 2 d, 5 ch, 2 d 5 ch, 3 d, * and repeat to end. Cut off all ends of thread and, if necessary to clean the lace, wash carefully in warm soapy water, rinse thoroughly in cold water, squeeze as dry as possible and pull the lace into shape.

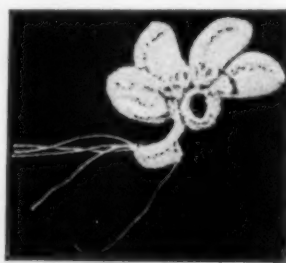


Fig. 2.—Detail of flower.

Place it face downward on an ironing board covered with several layers of soft flannel (this is necessary to make the little padded rings stand out), lay a piece of muslin over the lace and press with a hot iron until it is quite dry. Remove the muslin, straighten out the edges and finish off without the muslin. The lace is then formed into a bow, and, to avoid tearing it, a cord is made by doubling the thread and working a double row of chain stitches for a length of seven inches or so. Finish off each end with a tiny tassel made by winding the thread several times around a piece of cardboard one inch deep. Tie through the center with one end of the cord; conceal this end in the center by tying the tassel about one-eighth of an inch below the top tie; cut the end evenly. Instead of sewing the bow, this cord is tied around the center in a bowknot, and can be instantly removed without injuring the lace.

To reduce the pain or even the possibility of the nervous disorder of cramped fingers, too well known to industrious crochet workers, a light and cool cork handle for the needle has

been contrived and is now manufactured on a large scale at a moderate charge. It has besides the advantage of being hollow so as to form a sheath for the reversible hook, which when not in use is slipped into the invisible groove, where it safely remains until wanted. In this wise the crochet hook can be carried in the pocket or in the workbag without fear of any mishap. Now, to protect the forefinger of the left hand from ugly pricks and the provoking contact with the pointed steel hook, a shield can be made, in the shape of a stall or finger, of fine chamois, neatly bound with narrow tape, and attached to a bracelet fastened with a button around the wrist.

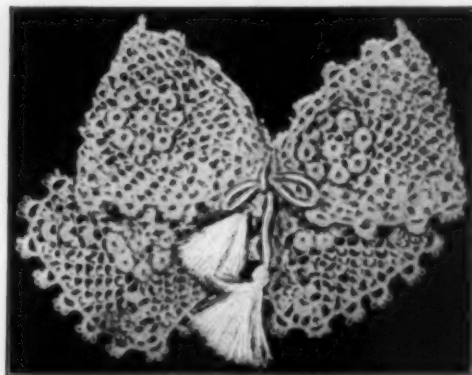


Fig. 4.—Neck bow of Irish crochet.

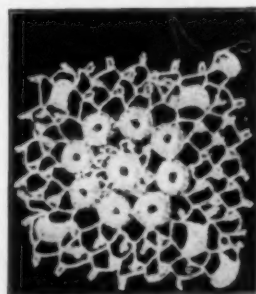
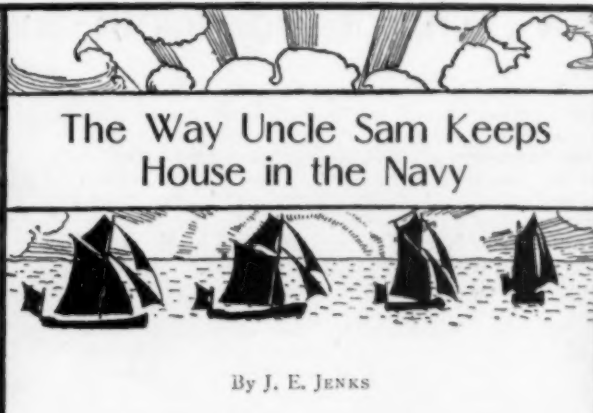


Fig. 5.—Detail of neck bow.



The Way Uncle Sam Keeps House in the Navy

By J. E. JENKS



HOUSEKEEPING in the navy is a complicated affair of government. The "housekeeper" is made up of several rear admirals and the bureaus in the Navy Department of which they are the heads, and certain officers of the line and pay corps, for the most part, who, by a combination of dovetailing operations, furnish the ships of war with the utensils and implements of cooking and cleansing and the food for the enlisted men. The officers on board ship maintain messes of their own, electing as the caterer a pay officer or some one who is in a good position to purchase the supplies and keep the accounts. Officers pay for their own subsistence, receiving no allowance from the government, as do the enlisted men. The problem of provisioning a ship of war, whether for a short or a long cruise, is the more serious for the reason that the commissary on board is not able to run around to the corner grocery to replenish an exhausted supply, and there is no one from whom a cup of sugar or a lump of butter may be borrowed. When the vessel is separated from port and the source of supply—the markets with which the Navy Department maintains annual contracts for meats, vegetables, bread, ice, etc.—the separation is complete. When the ship is on the bounding billow, it might as well be out in lunar space as far as regards the possibility of drawing upon any market.

When a ship is placed in commission it starts out with a full equipment, which is received from the various bureaus having charge of different classes of supplies. One bureau sees that the galley ranges—that is, the cooking apparatus of the ship's kitchen—are in place and properly connected; another looks after the necessary piping; another sees that the pans and kettles, tableware, cutlery, etc., are on board; while the most important in the housekeeping paraphernalia comes under the Paymaster General of the Navy. He purchases, or his representatives purchase in his name, a vast array of supplies which enter into the official naval ration, or may be used as substitutes for the ration, provided the cost of maintaining each man does not exceed twenty-five cents a day. Some idea of the extent and variety of supplies consumed

on board ship may be gained from the schedule of the materials bought for consumption on board the sixteen battleships which made the cruise to the Pacific Coast, and which have just been around the world.

The supplies were purchased for 15,000 men for 100 days, and the cost of the provisions of all classes was \$375,000. The supplies were placed in the storerooms of the ships and on board two supply vessels which accompany the fleet. It is estimated that the supplies gathered together would weigh 3,000 tons, and in bulk represent a cubic area about half the size of the White House, in Washington. Some of the items and the quantities give an idea of the sort of purchasing which the naval housekeeper must do in anticipation of a long trip of this sort: 12,000 pounds of cornmeal; 1,100,000 pounds of flour; 10,000 pounds of rolled oats, or sufficient to furnish every man, woman and child in a town like Ann Arbor, Mich., or Tampa, Fla., with the matutinal cereal for four months; 40,000 pounds of turkey, which is intended for the holiday gas-

tronomy, with 625 pounds of cranberries to go with the fowl; 600,000 pounds of fresh beef; 190,000 pounds of smoked ham; 10,000 dozen of fresh eggs, which will be kept in cold storage and which constitutes as large a quantity as may be carried for consumption within the lifetime of the egg; 500,000 pounds of potatoes, the most popular of all the vegetables, of course, and affectionately known in the service as "spuds"; 13,000 pounds of fruit butter, with 8,500 pounds of jam and 6,000 pounds of jellies; 60,000 pounds of coffee and 7,500 pounds of tea, a proportion which shows the



HELPING PREPARE THE DINNER ON BOARD A UNITED STATES WARSHIP

relative consumption of the two beverages in the service; a quantity of canned vegetables, including 25,000 pounds of string beans, 125,000 pounds of corn and 200,000 pounds of tomatoes.

The 10,000 dozen of eggs were eked out by 9,000 pounds of egg powder, a special preparation which is equal to 36,000 dozen of eggs, and, with the fresh eggs, carried the fleet through to San Francisco Bay. It was a serious matter for the naval housekeeper to obtain eggs, which enter so much into cooking.

(Continued on page 402)

New Tailor Gowns of Broadcloth and Cheviot

(See Colored Plate)

No. 2479 (15 cents).—This trim, fashionable coat suit is included in one pattern. The coat is a very smart-looking single-breasted design in cutaway style, and is a little more than semi-fitted. No trimming whatever is used, the entire suit being finished in tailor fashion with stitching. The skirt is cut in six gores and closes in front, either with a placket fastened with hooks and eyes, or with buttons from top to bottom, in the way which is so fashionable at present. The model in the illustration is made of tan striped English tweed; in fact, the whole gown is distinctly and properly English, as the



Six-Gored Skirt

No. 2479—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

width or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches in width.

Nos. 2519-2504 (15 cents each).—A pliable satin-faced broadcloth in an exquisite new shade of red was used for this attractive costume, with a trimming of black satin bands. The effect was strikingly rich. Science and art have been unusually active in putting at our disposal this season fabrics of remarkable texture and coloring—colors that delight the artistic and which tax the ingenuity



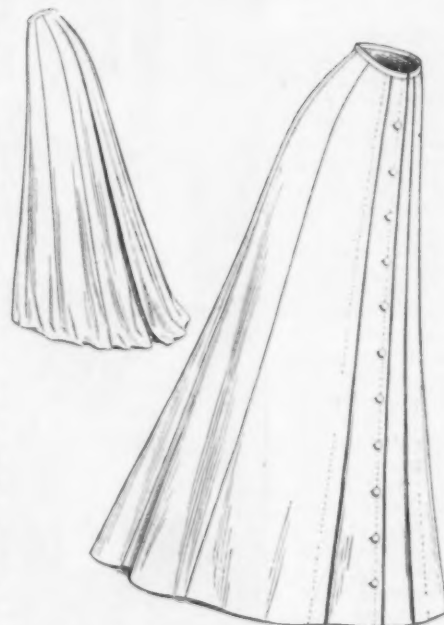
No. 2519—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

of the arbiters of fashion to name. This red is one of those elusive shades, somewhat like ox-blood red. The graceful lines of the coat indicate an excellent cut. The corners may be finished in round or square outline, while a choice of either of the two styles of collar is given, as the pattern provides both. The use of the cuffs is also optional. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size, five and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four yards thirty-six inches wide, three and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or two and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2504) is a new ten-gored model and may be made to close either at front or back. The pattern is cut in short sweep, but is perforated for round length. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six inch size, five and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or three and a half yards if you employ the goods that are woven in the forty-four inch width. This skirt measures three and five-eighths yards around the bottom.



No. 2513—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 2504—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.



2479, LADIES' COAT SUIT
PRICE, 15 CENTS

2519, LADIES' SEMI-FITTING COAT. PRICE, 15 CENTS
2504, LADIES' TEN-GORED SKIRT. PRICE, 15 CENTS

2513, LADIES' SLEEVELESS COAT
PRICE, 15 CENTS

NEW TAILOR GOWNS OF BROADCLOTH AND CHEVIOT

FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE
ISSUED ONLY BY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

THE McCALL COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO

TORONTO



McCALL PATTERNS (All Seams Allowed)

2522, LADIES' COSTUME
PRICE, 15 CENTS

2518, LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS
PRICE, 15 CENTS

2052, LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS
PRICE, 15 CENTS

HOUSE AND RECEPTION GOWNS FOR WINTER WEAR

FOR DESCRIPTIONS. SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

Modish Costumes for January

(See Illustration on Opposite Page)



No. 2522—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

No. 2518 (15 cents).—This charming semi-Princess gown is simplicity itself, its stylish appearance depending more on the excellence of its cut than upon multiplicity of detail. A satin-faced very dark gray broadcloth was used in making it, the trimming selected being gray braid, soutache and small buttons of satin or braid. The open neck is filled in with *écru* embroidered net, or it may be finished high without the net inset if desired. The panel is a continuation of the round yoke and gives the figure a very graceful appearance, while the slight fulness of the bloused portions of the waist is alike adapted to slender and full figures. The skirt, which has four gores besides the front panel, finishes at the back with an inverted box-pleat and is attached to the waist, the joining being covered by a shaped belt. The regulation waistline appears in the front, but the skirt slopes upward at the back, forming the high-waisted effect. Owing to simplicity of the design, opportunity is offered for the new trimming effects, which are very popular at present, in designs of braid and satin-covered cord. The woman who can wield the embroidery needle will be able to make this an exquisite gown. Taffeta, satin, velvet, serge, Panama and voile are well adapted to this model. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or five yards forty-four inches in width. The skirt measures three and a half yards around the lower edge.

No. 2052 (15 cents).—Here is an excellent model of a well-cut Princess dress. The garment is admirably adapted to give a lithe, slender appearance. The design is ideal for the short woman, and offers innumerable possibilities for individual modes of trimming. The neck may be finished in square or pointed outline, with lace or contrasting chiffon or silk. The sleeves are tucked according to the latest dictates of fashion, but if preferred they may be shirred along the inside seam in mousquetaire style, and may be worn long or short. The armhole band may be used or not, as a matter of preference. The opening is at the back, the skirt portion being laid in an inverted box-pleat. This dress would be very lovely made of pale-blue chiffon broadcloth with yoke and sleeves of tucked chiffon in the same pretty shade, or it could be of velvet or velveteen in one of the new shades of wistaria or catawba, with yoke and sleeves of allover lace. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. The thirty-six size requires eleven and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, eight and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, six and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or five and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2522 (15 cents).—Réseda-green voile made this a dainty and smart visiting costume. The band trimming was of heavy tan linen net, something like a loose-meshed canvas, with embroidery in several greens and old rose. The allover lace in the neck was dyed a green to match the gown, and the buttons, covered with pink velvet, gave the appearance of delicate coral. One would be surprised on examining the garment how easily it is put together. The waistline is high, a dominating feature in the fashionable world this season, and the seven-gored skirt, tucked at the top, is attached to the waist under the narrow belt. If desired, a wide crushed silk girdle may replace the belt. This kind of a girdle, if wide enough, will eliminate the high-waisted effect. The sleeve deserves special notice, being a very pretty arrangement of the new pleated models. The gown opens at the back. This design

developed in cream-white messaline made an exquisite wedding dress. The deep-cut neck being filled in with Princess lace, the band trimming was of floss embroidery on a net foundation. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires in the thirty-six size, eleven yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, seven and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or five and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. The width of the skirt around the lower edge is three and three-quarter yards.

Of special importance is the sleeve question at present. The long fitted sleeve has literally carried everything before it, and an entirely new departure is to have this constructed of two contrasting materials, these being lace or satin and velvet. It is, of course, understood that one of these must be the same as that of the dress. The underpiece of sleeves is generally brought over, in vandykes or scallops, onto the other one at the outer or inner seam, and fastened to it by small buttons or macaroons in its entire length. The long sleeves of net or any other transparent fabric, for home or evening wear, are without lining.



No. 2518—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 2052—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

Several Smart Shirt Waists



No. 2493—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 2493 (15 cents).—This chic tailored shirt waist was developed in a delightful warm-looking crimson French flannel with stitching of black silk. The design is one of the simplest shown, yet possesses a distinctively stylish appearance. At the center-front, where the closing has been arranged, and at the sides are narrow tucks turned to look like box-pleats. The use of the pocket is a matter of choice. A regulation shirt sleeve completes the design.

Another serviceable development appeared in navy-blue taffeta. The mode is adapted to almost any shirt waist material, among them albatross, Scotch flannel, heavy cotton vesting or any of the up-to-date washable waistings. The pattern is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires in the thirty-six inch size, three and three-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two yards thirty-six inches wide or one and a half yards forty-four inches in width.

No. 2494 (15 cents).—Here is a waist design which affords many possibilities for trimming. It is very good style and extremely becoming to most figures. The slender woman would do well to choose this model. The waist opens at the side under the first tuck, the entire construction being very simple. Four tucks at the back taper to the waistline, giving a pleasing effect. The sleeve stamps the model as being of the very latest style. This waist made of light-gray cashmere, with a fancy border trimming of embroidered gray silk, would be serviceable and dressy. Other suitable fabrics are albatross, taffeta, pongee, French flannel, linen and madras. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires in the thirty-six size, four and a half yards of material twenty-two inches in width, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

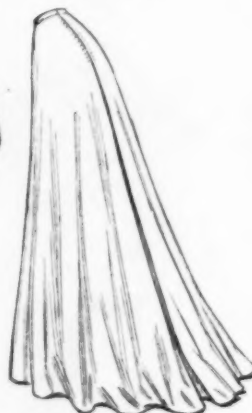
No. 2523 (15 cents).—The simple tailored shirt waist is always in demand. It is easy to make as it is, and besides may be used by the average woman who has had little experience in home dressmaking as a foundation pattern for any innovations and changes she may wish to make. The front and back yokes may be used or not, as preferred. This waist would be very stylish made of brown velveteen and worn with a tie of brown silk and a brown leather belt. Green French flannel with stitching in lighter green silk made a most effective waist. Linen, madras, Scotch flannel, pongee and French gingham are equally adapted to the style. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size, three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

MESSALINE, satin, net and chiffon waists to match the colors of the smart tailor suit are the fashionable thing at the present moment. And besides these colored waists, there are bodices of écreu and tan-colored net with trimmings of color. The nets with colored silk embroidery and silk polka dots and the bordered nets are lovely for waists. The latter materials range from printed floral borders on nets of delicate hue to deep lace borders of shaded tints in the color of the net and, of course, woven into the net. There are beautiful one-tone effects, too, in net with lace border—an octagon-mesh net in smoke gray, for example, having a deep border of Chantilly design in the same gray.

It seems queer that the dark grays should win such popularity this season after so long a run of favor, but there is no denying that they are greatly in evidence and are, as always, of a certain quiet elegance. That very note of quiet refinement would, one might think, have prevented the popularizing of the shades, but it seems probable that smoke gray, elephant, plomb, etc., will be worn to the point of monotony. Whale gray and a light steam gray called vapor have been added to the list.



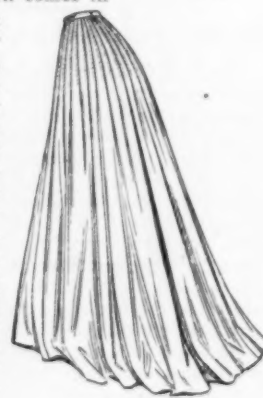
1866



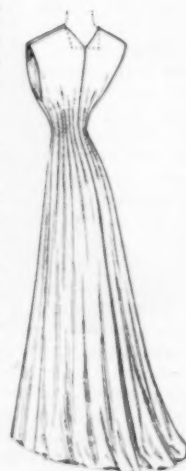
2413



2457



1523



2488



No. 2494—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 2523—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.





1866, Ladies' Blouse Waist

2413, Ladies' Three-Piece Circular Skirt

2457, Ladies' Blouse Waist

1523, Ladies' Seven-Gored Tucked Skirt

2488, Ladies' Princess Dress

Three Pretty Evening Gowns

Nos. 1866-2413 (15 cents each).—This is an ideal waist for the slender woman, giving fullness and breadth to the figure. And being a very simple design, is easy of construction. For evening wear it may be made low in the neck or with a yoke and short sleeves of net or chiffon, while for the gown itself pale-pink messaline is chosen. A waist lining is provided in the pattern, and for a street gown of russet chiffon Panama, with high neck and long sleeves, the exposed parts of the lining at the neck and under-arm may be faced with figured net or contrasting silk. The pattern is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, five and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches in width.

The skirt (No. 2413) is one of the newest, graceful, modified circular sheath designs in three pieces. There is a seam at the center-front and one at the center-back, and while the entire

left side is cut in one piece, the right side presents the fashionable opening with an inset piece underneath. The back may be finished in inverted box-pleat or habit style. The side opening offers an opportunity for many pretty variations; the inset piece may be of contrasting material, such as silk or velvet, with a cloth skirt. The model would make an excellent separate skirt of velvet, broadcloth, serge, cheviot or Panama. The pattern is in seven sizes, from twenty to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, five and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the bottom is four and three-eighths yards.

Nos. 2457-1523 (15 cents each).—This design is especially adapted to lingerie effects and soft, pliable silks and woolen materials. The illustration shows a dainty evening gown of

(Continued on page 405)

New Styles in Shirt Waists



No. 2405—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

away the severe appearance which is so trying to some figures. The sleeves are unusually pretty, having the fulness at the bottom arranged in tucks and then finished with a straight cuff. Another pretty waist was made of gray challie with a small black dot and a Persian border. The design could also be used for the regular washable waistings. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. The thirty-six inch size requires three and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches in width.

No. 2496 (15 cents).—This is one of the new shirt waists made with a chemisette. The surplice closing is one of the most becoming features of the



No. 2496—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

used for skirts of this style are broadcloth, cheviot, serge, Panama, taffeta, satin, etc. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure. The twenty-six inch size requires nine and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, six and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, four and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and five-eighths yards if you choose to employ the material that is woven in the fifty-four inch width. The skirt measures four and seven-eighths yards around the bottom.

No. 2495 (15 cents).—Dark heliotrope taffeta, with the addition of silk banding embroidered in different shades of heliotrope and green, was chosen for this modish waist. The construction is very simple, the small tucks which provide fulness in the front being the only elaboration of an otherwise severely plain waist. The sleeves are of the new small leg-o'-mutton variety that have superseded the fuller models. The style ought to be becoming to most figures, and, owing to its lack of "fussiness," is ideal for the stout woman. Another very pretty development in gray cashmere was trimmed with embroidered filet net banding, which is the most popular of modern bandings. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. The thirty-six inch size requires three and three-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches in width, one and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

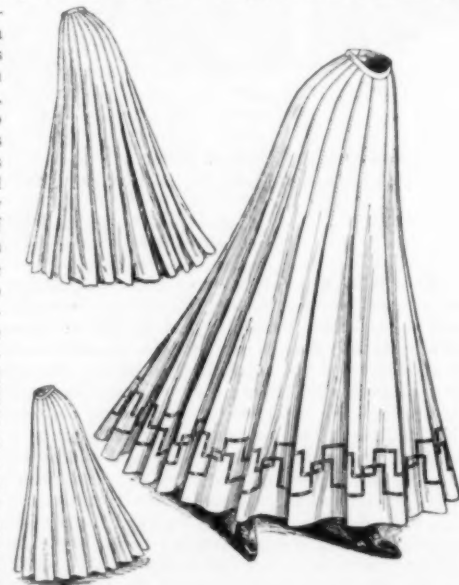
No. 2492 (15 cents).—Tan-colored cashmere was used for this modish waist, with a bias trimming of tan and brown striped silk, a very pretty touch being to outline the trimming bands with brown soutache. There are just enough tucks in front to give a becoming fulness, the two in the back serving to take



No. 2492—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

garment. Closely tucked and pleated effects are very much in vogue. In our model the tucks at the back and the four first tucks in front are turned like box-pleats. The sleeves, in the new close-fitting style, have the tucks turned to simulate box-pleats also. One smart waist made after this model had a pretty chemisette of tucked lawn and Valenciennes insertion, while cream-colored pongee was used for the rest of the waist. The result was very dressy indeed. Another waist in dark-blue taffeta, with chemisette of tucked blue net with embroidered banding, was equally attractive. Any of the seasonable woollens are suitable, as well as the washable shirt-waist fabrics. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for thirty-six size, four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 1749 (15 cents).—No skirt has been devised that is so becoming to slender figures as the pleated skirts, and though circular skirts of every width and gored skirts of varying numbers of gores have been introduced, the pleated designs continue to hold their own, and that because women have as a rule found them remarkably becoming. The skirt illustrated is composed of nine gores and is one of the most popular of its kind. The materials most



No. 1749—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.



2468, Ladies' Blouse Waist

1955, Ladies' Waist

Lovely Designs for Winter Waists

No. 2468 (15 cents).—Our illustration shows a particularly smart and becoming waist. The design, besides being very simple, is excellent in style. It is especially adapted to form part of a two or three-piece costume, and as such was developed in stone-gray broadcloth with trimming of black satin bands and gray braid. Embroidered net is used for the sleeves and to face the front of the lining in yoke effect. The pattern provides a plain sleeve and one with crosswise tucks, both being shaped in the very newest models. The back of the waist has two lengthwise tucks. The amateur dressmaker will find this an ideal waist. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six

size, four and one-eighth yards of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 1955 (15 cents).—A very dressy waist, made with fancy tucked over-blouse and a guimpe of silk or lingerie material, is illustrated. One exquisite development was shown in pale-blue messaline with simple hand embroidery between the tucks, and embroidered band trimming outlined with pipings of royal blue chiffon velvet. The guimpe was of sheer cream-white batiste with Valenciennes lace. A waist for more ordinary wear was made of gray cashmere with a guimpe of écreu net. For a waist
(Continued on page 407)

A Simple Yet Stylish Gown



2339

VERY elegant lace waists are being brought out, the lower part of which is of black guipure or Chantilly, and the upper—that is to say, the yoke portion—is of some description of white or cream lace. No trimming conceals the junction, but these waists are in some manner adorned with shirrings of chiffon, bows of narrow gauze ribbon or, what is generally considered much better still, soutache in self-color on the neckband and the lower part of the sleeve.

Although for toilettes of a dressy order, the waistline is placed extremely high and the Directoire mode of construction is kept well in view, this does not extend to tailored suits completed by a fitting jacket, of which the newest models are very decidedly long waisted. There are, of course, exceptions, but they are few. Where we find a return to the high waistline is in the case of semi-fitted wraps of a separate order, and especially in lines where the Directoire cut is favored.

The beautiful band trimmings of embroidered net are used in combination with plain net to match for charming blouses, and crocheted, satin and braid buttons and passementerie ornaments trim effectively blouses of plain colored net.

The round boa, either of feathers or of fur, is greatly favored. It is not so long as last year, and terminates in a single tail, whereas the flat boa has a fringe of quite small tails. Many of the flat ones are shaped where they surround the throat, and, though the boa itself does not rise at this point, there is a shirring of knife-pleating of self-colored mousseline from three to four inches high, and a second one of lace (white or cream) in the interior. These, together, form a sort of small Medici collar. This is a new and pretty fancy.

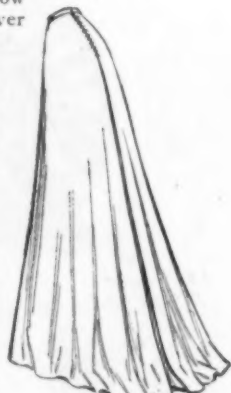
No. 2339 (15 cents).—The mode of trimming on this simple costume is especially favorable to a short woman, or to the tall woman who wishes to make the most of her height. Long, straight lines from the shoulder to the lower part of the skirt certainly give the fashionable slender appearance. The two-piece circular skirt has only two seams and a double box-pleat at the back; its simplicity speaks for itself. The waist or over-blouse is provided with a lining, which is faced with lace or contrasting silk to yoke depth. The undersleeves are sewn into the lining, while the sleeve-cap is attached to the over-blouse. Most of the modish silks or woolens are suited to the style. Pongee silk in one of the new French peacock-blue shades was used, with a trimming of narrow velvet ribbon and mirror velvet girdle of deeper blue. Black figured net over light blue for the collar, yoke and undersleeves contributed to the decidedly "Frenchy" effect. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, nine yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, five yards forty-four inches wide or four and one-eighth yards if you use the fifty-four inch goods. The skirt measures four and one-eighth yards around the bottom edge.



2339, Ladies' Costume



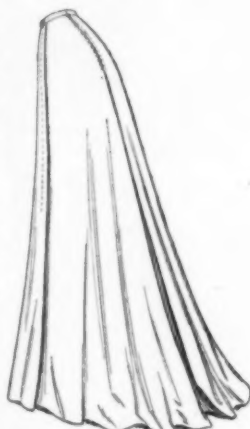
1709



9406



1907



2452



1929

FINE etamine, voile or marquise embroidered in soutache is the material for some excellent blouse models in the popular shades of gray, brown and blue. Lace dyed to match the costume is still used by the blouse makers, but more often as trimming for net of the same color than as the blouse material.

Where a ready-made blouse cannot be secured to match a costume, women often have recourse to the dyer's, buying a white blouse that is satisfactory and having it dyed the desired color. So skilful are the dyers nowadays that this may easily be done with entire success and at an expense comparatively slight if the materials used in the blouse are good.

Even where the blouse is to be made at home or at a dressmaker's, the art of the dyer is often called into play in order that the net or chiffon, or whatever the blouse material may be, may exactly match some

subtle shade of the costume.

Two smoke-gray chiffon blouses lately seen are especially pretty—both simple in line but excellently handled, with tucked bodies and sleeves, a very little self-color soutache for trimming, and the tiniest of guimpes showing only in front and combined with high standing collars. In one model this white collar and guimpe was of fine baby Irish lace, in the other of cream net and Alencon. Models much like these in grays, browns, greens and blues are displayed, and there are many smart blouses in coarse black silk net.



1709, Ladies' Waist
9406, Ladies' Circular Skirt

1907, Ladies' Waist
2452, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt

1929, Ladies' Blouse Waist
2431, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt

The Latest Fashions in Evening Gowns

Nos. 1709-9406 (15 cents each).—Wistaria-colored crêpe de Chine was the material selected for this artistic-looking gown. The effect of picturesque simplicity is carried throughout the design, which is ideal for the home dressmaker. The front and back of the waist is cut in one, and a separate gore is inserted under the arm, which adds to the comfortable fit of the garment. If the design is selected for street wear, the lining is faced with lace, net or contrasting silk for a yoke, and the high collar is used. In this case the sleeves may be of the same goods as the yoke or they may match the waist material. A silk soutache braid in a darker shade than the dress is used for the ornamentation. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size, four and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 9406) is a one-piece circular model which falls in exceedingly graceful folds. The material for such a

design must of necessity be pliable and soft to give the best results. There is but a single seam—the one at the center-back—which may be finished in habit style or with an inverted box-pleat. The fit over the hips is perfectly smooth. No darts are necessary, as the circular cut of the top shapes itself to the figure and, with perhaps a little easing in at the sides, will fit the proper waist measure. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six size, eight and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, six yards thirty-six inches wide, four and a half yards forty-four inches wide or four yards fifty-four inches in width.

Nos. 1907-2452 (15 cents each).—Nothing could be simpler or in better taste for an evening dress than the designs illustrated. Light-gray messaline was chosen, with band trimming of silver and gray on white net. Pale-green chiffon for the crush girdle and rosette formed an exquisite contrast. A large flat pearl formed the center of the rosette. The extreme simplicity

(Continued on page 406)

Fashions in Outdoor Garments



No. 1984—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 1984 (15 cents).—This coat is in the regulation tailor style that is much worn, with slight variations in cut, nearly every season. It is a staple design, that one can recommend to the woman whose modest purse and inclination do not warrant her changing the style of her coat with every whim of Dame Fashion. Besides being simple and serviceable, it is becoming to figures of all proportions. It requires no trimming but six large buttons, which may be covered with the material. Tan-colored covert made this coat, but broadcloth, cheviot and serge are equally suitable. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and five-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide.



2269



2342

No. 2284 (15 cents).—This illustration shows a popular model of a plainly tailored coat, which is suited to most figures. For those who wish a more elaborate effect, braid, soutache or satin bands may be applied,

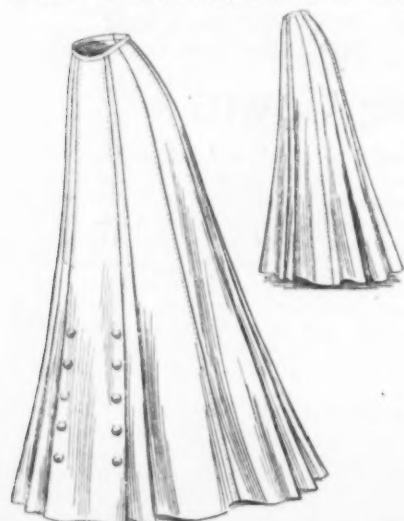
plainly or in designs. Tan covert cloth was used for our model, but broadcloth, cheviot, English serge, kersey or any fashionable cloaking can be substituted for its development if preferred. The neck can be finished with either a notched or a shawl collar, as one likes best, as is plainly shown in the two views of the illustration. There is no center seam in the back, but it gets its perfect fit from a curved seam on each side. The sleeves are in the usual coat style, and can be made up either with or without cuffs, as desired. The pattern is in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for the medium or thirty-six size, five and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide.



No. 2284—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.



No. 2324—8 sizes, 22 to 36 inches waist measure.



No. 2517—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

No. 2324 (15 cents).—This skirt has nine gores and is cut along the new flare lines which are taking so astonishingly well. It is fitted closely to the knees almost, and then falls out in graceful folds to the lower edge. The closing may be made at the left side of front, under the tuck, or at the center-back, where an inverted pleat is provided. Cheviots, serges, Panamas, broadcloth or any of the popular suitings can be employed with excellent effect for this stylish skirt, particularly if buttons

are used covered with the same material and bias bands for the lower part, as shown in the back view. The pattern comes in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six size, seven yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide, four and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-four inches. It is four and three-quarter yards around the bottom.

No. 2517 (15 cents).—It is a mistake to suppose that because of the vogue of the modified sheath skirts the pleated skirt has been relegated to a minor position. In the handsome new models the pleated skirts vie with the plainer ones in popularity. The skirt illustrated is a new model with a new arrangement of pleats. There is a double box-pleat in the front and two single pleats at each side; in between are lapped seams, which give a neat tailored finish. The back closes with an inverted box-pleat. A very dressy skirt can be made of broadcloth after this design. Other suitable materials are cheviot, serge, Panama, silk and the new chevron-striped fabrics. The pattern is in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six size, eight and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, six and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or three and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide. The skirt is three and five-eighths yards around the bottom.

An Evening Coat and a Street Costume



2342, Ladies' Coat

No. 2342 (15 cents).—The indispensable evening wrap was never more attractively designed than in the illustration shown here. The flowing sleeves, cut in one with the garment, permits of its being readily slipped on and off. A medium-gray broadcloth is both beautiful enough for the exquisite lines and at the same time economical and durable. A coat after this model is always fashionable and in good taste; the style of these loose garments does not vary much. Almost every woman has occasion to use this practical covering for a dainty evening or theater gown, and almost every woman could afford one if she made it herself. They are just as handsome without a vestige of trimming but loops and buttons of braid. However, if a woman has the time she can, at small expense, add many pretty touches with a braid and soutache of the same color as the coat. There is little to do but close the back and under-arm seams; if the pattern is of the proper size

no fitting will be required. The garment can be collarless, as shown in the figure view, or it can have a high Medici collar, that will protect the neck from all draughts and enable the cloak to be worn with great comfort on the coldest winter nights. This coat can be cut in seven-eighths or three-quarter length as one prefers. White satin is used for a lining in our model but taffeta silk or a fine quality of sateen can be substituted. This pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, five and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, four and a half yards forty-four inches wide or three yards fifty-four inches in width.

Nos. 2209-2436 (15 cents each).—This smart suit is made after the very latest French model in the way of Eton jackets. Bright-blue serge, trimmed with satin braided in black silk soutache is the material shown in the illustration, but broadcloth, serge,

(Continued on page 407)



2209, Ladies' Eton Jacket

2436, Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt

The Latest Designs in Sleeves

No. 2505 (15 cents).—White French flannel with small black dots was used for this modish shirt waist. A border of black and white embroidered flannel added a neat finish without detracting from the simple tailored effect. Another pretty development was shown in olive-green velveteen, with trimming of embroidered silk banding of the same color. The design is one of the easiest to make, and gives the maximum amount of effect with the minimum expenditure of time and effort. If desired, the turn-back cuff may be omitted. Madras, Scotch flannel, gingham, silk and light-weight woollens are some of the suitable materials. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, three and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2310 (10 cents).—Here are some new sleeves which will be of help to the home dressmaker in remodeling an old frock. Three sleeves are given in the pattern. The first is a plain leg-o'-mutton sleeve, which is being much used in shirt waists and in the less elaborate dresses, as they take very little material to make and are of excellent shaping. The second is the popular shirred mousquetaire sleeve, and the third an



No. 2505—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

for the tucked sleeves, one and a half yards of material either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide or three-quarters of a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide; for the sleeves with caps, two and a half yards of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches in width, one and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide; for the separate caps, one yard of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, five-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide or half a yard forty-four inches wide will be needed.

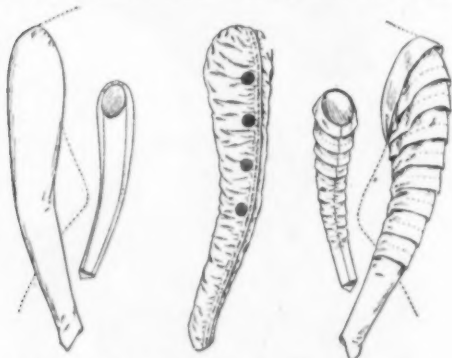
No. 2520 (10 cents). — The change in shape and size of the sleeves has been so great this season that an otherwise presentable frock will look out of date because of its sleeves. Here are several of the new models. The shirt-waist sleeve is narrower than those



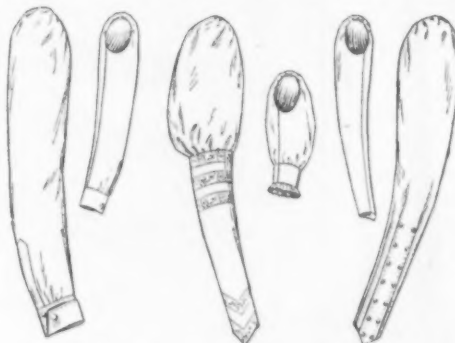
2506



2491



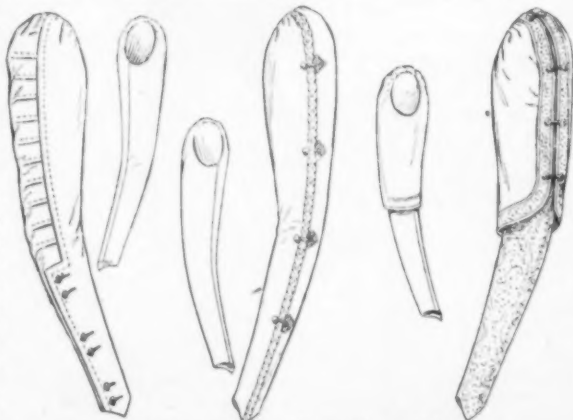
No. 2310—3 sizes, small, medium and large.



No. 2520—3 sizes, small, medium and large.

exceedingly pretty tucked model, which gives the arm a very pretty appearance. The last two are adapted to dressy gowns and soft, pliable materials. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small medium and large, and requires for any size, for the tucked sleeve, two and a half yards of material either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide or one and one-quarter yards either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide; for the shirred sleeve, two yards either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide or one and one-eighth yards either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide, while the plain sleeve will take one and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, one and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide or three-quarters of a yard either forty-four or fifty-four inches.

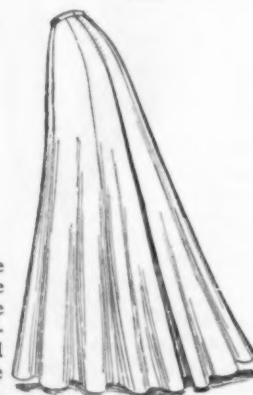
No. 2420 (10 cents).—This design gives the very newest styles in dress sleeves for both ladies and misses. The tucked sleeve is exceptionally pretty, and the sleeve-cap, though a very stylish feature, may be omitted and the plain sleeve trimmed lengthwise, making the second sleeve of the illustration. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large, and requires for any size,



No. 2420—3 sizes, small, medium and large.

used last season, and the use of the turned-back cuff is optional. The short puff sleeve is good for lingerie effects, as well as the pliable woollens, silks and cloths. The tucked sleeve is very modish and is suitable for shirt waists or tailored gowns. In our illustration the sleeve is very

smartly trimmed with the new satin-covered buttons, but fancy metal or plain bone buttons can be used instead; or tiny button molds covered with the waist material can be used. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large, and requires for any size, either style, one and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, one yard thirty-six inches wide or seven-eighths of a yard forty-four inches in width.



2368



2507



2506, Ladies' Waist
2491, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt

2507, Ladies' Blouse Waist
2368, Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt

Stylish and Dressy Gowns

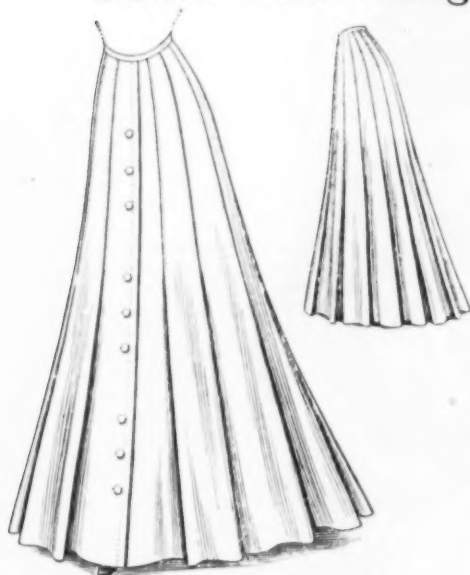
Nos. 2506-2491 (15 cents each).—Here is a very pretty waist which is suitable for light-weight woolens, such as challie and albatross, or silk, mull or batiste. Nothing simpler or more attractive could be chosen for a dainty waist for dressy wear. It may be either tucked or shirred, as suits the wearer's fancy. A lining is provided for the mousquetaire sleeve, but not for the waist. A very pretty garment could be made in this style of light-gray dotted mull with collar and front decoration of appliqué lace. Very often one has small scraps of lace from which small designs can be cut and applied to a net foundation and shaped into just such a decoration as we illustrate. The waist closes at the back. This pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. The thirty-six size

requires four and five-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches in width.

The skirt (No. 2491), one of the new models, which are made up of very few gores, is in two pieces, front and back, both of which are cut on a fold of the material. While the front gore shows the scant but graceful lines of the new models, the back is cut with the swing of a circular skirt and flares with becoming fulness below the hip. The style is very simple (having only two seams), but extremely fashionable, showing the high waistline. This effect is produced by a gored foundation

(Continued on page 408)

Some New Designs in Skirts



No. 2503—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

No. 2503 (15 cents).—Madame is fortunate this season in having such a variety of styles in skirts to choose from. Dame Fashion has decided that the pleated skirt is to remain with us, and what with innumerable arrangements of pleats, panels, insets and buttoned effects, both at sides and in front, not to mention the plain gores and circular skirts, the most individual woman must find something to her taste. The skirt illustrated on this page is one of the prettiest of the pleated designs. The center panel simulates a front opening with the lapped tuck and buttons, whereas the real opening is at the back with an inverted box-pleat. The two front pleats are turned like box-pleats, while the remaining ones turn backward. Broadcloth, the most popular dress material this season, would make this an attractive skirt, but serge (also extremely popular), cheviot, Panama, tweed and taffeta are equally suitable. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six inch size, nine yards of material twenty-two inches wide, seven and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, five and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or four and a half yards forty-four inches wide. The skirt measures four and one-quarter yards around the bottom.

No. 2511 (15 cents).—Another pretty variation of the eleven-gored skirt is shown here. The tailored effect is enhanced by the lapped seams, which are stitched again on the outside. The side insets are a popular and becoming innovation. A snug fit is effected at the hips, while below the skirt widens into a graceful flare. Women who consider their hips too narrow will find this a very good design. The skirt closes at the back, where it is laid in an inverted box-pleat. A most distinctive effect is produced by pleated satin insets in a skirt of velvet, or a taffeta skirt with chiffon insets. The pattern is in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires nine yards of material twenty-two inches wide, eight yards twenty-seven inches, five and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches or four yards forty-four inches. It is four and one-eighth yards around the bottom.

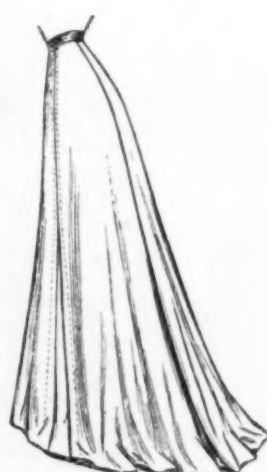
No. 2527 (15 cents).—This is a new model of decidedly smart cut. The gores are exceedingly well shaped, giving excellent lines to the figure, while the panels inserted at the sides are a novel feature and assist in the fitting. The design was very handsomely developed in heliotrope velvet with panels of broadcloth. A more serviceable skirt resulted from the use of cheviot. The pattern is in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires, in the twenty-six inch size, five and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide, three and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, or two and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the lower edge is three and a half yards.

SOME new tailor-made suits have just been brought out in very simple styles. These retain the hipless cut of the Directoire, but do not carry the Directoire revers, collar and trimmings. On the contrary, they are entirely devoid of trimming, having the masculine coat collar and revers, the very small, close-fitting sleeves with only a suggestion of a cuff in the finish and trimming. Smart suits of this sort are made of wide-wale cheviot cloths in the new colorings—taupe, wistaria and catawba. These cloths, being scarce, are sought by well-dressed women everywhere. Suits made of this material are lined in self-color, and the braid and button trimmings are also of matching tone.

Just brought out are some new models in separate coats that have the exaggeratedly long waistline, in direct contrast to the shortened waistline which has run to a considerable extent. The new very long-waisted effects create a more marked hipless effect and thus are directly in line with the fashion movement. It is expected that in the latter end



2512



2414

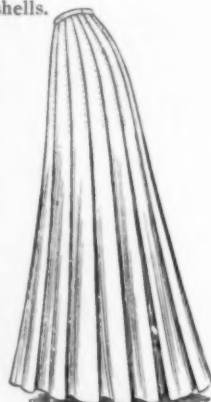


2381

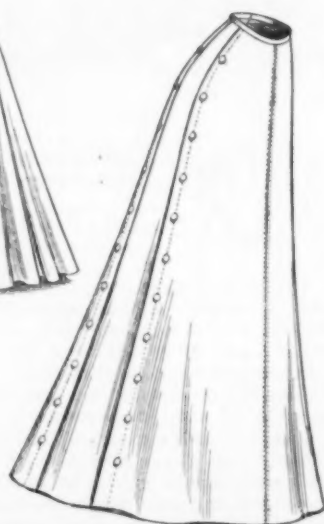
of the season the high-class mode will be the very long-waisted rather than the short-waisted effect.

Among the most exclusive and high-class effects in trimmings have been buttons made of shells. The mussel and periwinkle shells have been most effectively used in making up these novelties.

Having done so well with these high-class and expensive pearl novelties, importers and manufacturers are now looking toward a large spring use of white and colored pearl buttons, and the present indications would seem to justify their expectations.



2525



No. 2527—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.



2512, Ladies' Directoire Waist
2414, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt

2381, Ladies' Blouse Waist
2525, Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt

Smart and Serviceable House Dresses

Nos. 2512-2414 (15 cents each).—The picturesque garb of the Directoire period is certainly the dominating influence of the fashionable world today. The characteristics which are most used on waists and coats are the large revers, the long, scant sleeve and the high waistline. The bodice illustrated has all of these characteristics; but it is not necessary to wear a high-waisted skirt as shown with the model, but if the wearer chooses, a regular skirt may be worn and the bodice finished in the usual long-waisted style with the deep girdle. The shirred sleeve and the flat revers are becoming to most figures, though a plain sleeve has been provided for a garment intended for more ordinary wear. The waist presents no difficulties whatever in the making. A lining is provided, which is faced with contrasting silk or lace, in chemisette effect. Other features

are a Gibson tuck over the shoulders and a pleated postilion back, which may be omitted. The crosswise pleats in the front give the necessary fulness. A charming waist was made after this design of Havana-brown satin-faced Venetian cloth, with sleeves and chemisette of shirred chiffon of the same color. The girdle of mirror velvet and trimming and buttons of soutache braid were of a darker brown. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. The thirty-six inch size requires four and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches.

The skirt (No. 2414) is composed of three pieces and is cut in the modified Directoire or sheath style. It molds the figure

(Continued on page 409)

Two Novel Aprons and a Comfortable Wrapper

No. 2390 (10 cents).—This is one of the most novel and pretty little fancy aprons that has ever been designed, and it can be very easily and quickly made, as the lower portion is cut in one with the ruffle, which is sewed together in the center, gathered and run onto the bottom of the apron. The shape of this is plainly shown in the little diagram in the upper left-hand corner of the picture. Our model has an attractive little bib and a jaunty pocket on the left side of the front. It is made of fine white Persian lawn and trimmed with Valenciennes lace and lace beading, through which pale-blue baby ribbon is run, but it can be developed in plain or dotted swiss, plain or figured organdy, the crossbarred muslin or any fancy material desired. The pattern is cut in only one size, and requires one and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or one yard thirty-six inches wide.

No. 2521 (15 cents).—A wrapper that can be easily slipped on is an absolute necessity in a woman's wardrobe. Every woman with the proper amount of femininity delights in the dainty confections which are so becoming and comfortable. No matter how simple the design, one can always choose pretty colors

and trimmings which give charming and original effects. One æsthetic wrapper was made of light mauve pongee silk with a pretty border trimming of silk embroidery in different shades of mauve and green. Another serviceable house gown is shown in light-gray French flannel with bandings of dark heliotrope velvet. For a still more modest garment, a pretty flannelette was chosen in one of the exquisitely-colored palm-leaf designs which are sold so reasonably at the shops. The sleeves may be made in flowing style or with a cuff in long regulation bishop style. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. The thirty-six inch size requires eight and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, seven yards thirty-six inches in width or four and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 1810 (10 cents).—Fancy aprons for wear when doing embroidery or lace work, using the chafing-dish, pouring afternoon tea, etc., are the very latest popular fad. And no one can regret the revival of this fashion, for nothing is more



No. 2521—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

becoming and makes a woman look more dainty, domestic and altogether sweet than a dear little apron of this sort. Pretty aprons make charming presents to give to young ladies and well as older matrons, and as they are not at all difficult to manufacture, but can be put together in a short time, they should appeal to all who like to make gifts at home. A pretty fad is to use flowered organdy or lawn in delicate colorings for an apron of this type, with ribbons to match. Crossbar lawn and figured swiss make up very charmingly. A very attractive apron can be made from this pattern of dotted or embroidered swiss. It should be trimmed all around the apron and bib portion with a ruffle of Valenciennes headed by a row of lace beading, through which pale-pink or blue baby ribbon is run. The pockets are also lace trimmed and smartly adorned with natty little bows of ribbon. If preferred, this little apron can be made up without the bib, as shown in the small view at the right of the illustration on this page. This charming little pattern is cut in one size only, and requires one and one-eighth yards of material either twenty-four or twenty-seven inches wide or one yard thirty-six inches wide.



No. 2390—Cut in one size.



No. 1810—Cut in one size.

Some Odd Items in Milady's Wardrobe



No. 2514—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 2514 (15 cents).—From no garment in a woman's outfit does she derive greater satisfaction than from a comfortable dressing sacque. The first thing in the morning and the last at night it is of service. The housewife will throw it on to prepare an early breakfast, the business woman finds occasion to use it to keep off a chill while dressing her hair; and at night, what a relief to divest one's self of the formal business or calling costume, to remove the collar that has perhaps caused a little discomfort, or to step out of skirts dust-laden from the day's wear, and to slip on a comfortable, dainty and, of course, becoming dressing sacque. Milady, rested and refreshed, views her reflection in the mirror with returning satisfaction and settles down to a pleasant "home evening." Every woman can afford a pretty dressing sacque if she makes it herself, and the most inexperienced amateur can make a garment as simple as the one illustrated at very little cost. The sacque is rather more neat than fancy, and could be successfully made of cashmere or of French flannel, or flannelette in one of the prettily colored designs which can be had so reasonably. A more imposing negligée results from the use of pongee or China silk, which can be made very dainty with pretty trimmings. The peplum is a separate feature, and the close waistline gives a trimmer and less elaborate appearance than a looser garment would. Narrow black velvet ribbon was used for a trimming in this instance. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, three and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, two and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches.



No. 2340—3 sizes, small, medium and large.

No. 2490 (10 cents).—This corset cover has been especially designed to be worn under the new close-fitting gowns and to achieve the new slender figure. There is absolutely no trace of fulness at front or back, and on that account it is a boon to the stout woman. If made of a strong, fine material like coutil it would take the place of a brassiere. Any trimming should be in the form of inserted or flatly applied laces or embroideries, so as not to defeat the purpose of the garment. The corset cover may be made to reach the waistline or it may extend below, and the neck may be finished high or in low round or square outline. The use of the small sleeve puff is optional. Muslin, longcloth, cambric and nainsook are the materials most used. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size, two yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or one and a half yards thirty-six inches in width.

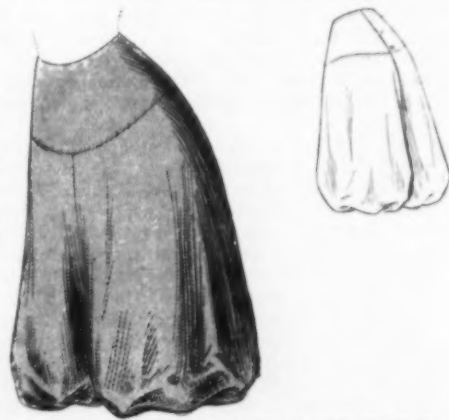


No. 2490—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.



No. 2528—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 2528 (15 cents).—The fit of one's gowns and suits depends to a great extent upon the smoothness of the undergarments. In this present reign of the slender figure everything is done to enhance the length and slightness of feminine proportions and to remove every vestige of superfluous muslin in one's underwear. The combination of drawers and corset cover has been designed to meet this demand. The corset cover is slightly gathered at the upper edge in the



No. 2500—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

(Continued on page 410)

Natty Styles for Young Girls



Seven-Gored Box
Pleated Skirt



No. 2526—5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 2526 (15 cents).—No design in coats for a young girl can rival the box coat in style or suitability, adapted alike as a jacket for "Sunday best" or as a "runabout," according to the materials it is made of, and certainly there are no others so easy to make. It requires little fitting and no trimming. The combination illustrated of this popular coat with a box-pleated skirt is a good one for a growing girl. The skirt, which is cut in seven gores, has a box-pleat in each gore, two of them meeting at the center-back. Nothing could be prettier for a dressy costume than the dark-blue broadcloth suit made with this pattern. Any of the new modes of trimming with braid or satin bands may be applied if desired. An equally handsome suit could also be made of serge, cheviot, tweed or mixed worsteds. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirteen to seventeen years, and will require for the fifteen-year size, nine and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, seven and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, six yards forty-four inches wide or five and one-eighth yards if you employ the material that is woven in the fifty-four inch width.

No. 2489 (15 cents).—This stylish shirt-waist suit consists of a blouse and an eight-gored skirt. The dress opens at the left-front. It is particularly well suited to the immature lines of a young girl's figure. Tucks arranged like those in the waist give breadth to the shoulders and a becoming blouse to the front. An up-to-date sleeve with two lengthwise tucks is provided, and is rather dressier than the shirt-waist sleeve, also given with the pattern. The choice of sleeve will depend upon the material selected. A neat school dress resulted from the use of dark-gray mixed tweed with loops and buttons of red; the tucked sleeve was used, and a white linen collar and red silk tie completed the costume. Some girls and women find it convenient to wear dresses of wash fabrics the year around. For these a dress in this style of brown or blue linen, galatea or percale would be very serviceable. The pattern is in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires for the fifteen-year size, nine and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches in width or five and three-quarter yards of the goods that come forty-four inches wide.

THE tailor-made suit is the dominant style for misses' street wear at present, and will also be worn throughout the entire season. There is nothing more stylish and serviceable for the schoolgirl than the tailor-made. Such garments are usually cut with either loose or semi-fitting coats. Two pretty examples, Nos. 2526 and 2017, are shown on this page.

A good many coat suits for misses' wear are trimmed with braid in military style. This always looks well on young girls. The colors most popular for this season's street suits are navy and peacock blue, wistaria, violet, rose, bluish greens, taupe and smoke color.

Separate coats are made of the usual fabrics—kersey, covert, broadcloth and other smooth-faced materials. A few of these coats are made of fur plushes simulating chinchilla, caracul and sealskin. Coats of plain material, with skirts of plaid, check or stripe so pleated that around the hips there is an appearance of one plain color matching the coat, while below the contrasting colors show with every movement, are among the most *chic* of the late tailored models for misses. Serge retains its restored popularity, and in plain, herringbone and chevron weaves it is much in evidence among the new tailored costumes, as are the wide-wale diagonals, which gained such a firm hold upon the feminine fancy last season.

Buttons of all kinds, but particularly those covered with satin or with the costume material, are being used more lavishly than ever upon frocks of all sorts.

Evening dresses for misses are made in simple styles and composed of plain or striped chiffons, soft silks, satin messalines or allover laces, in white, pink, blue and yellow. The Empire model is most favored.

No. 2017 (15 cents).—This natty costume includes a girlish-looking jacket and

a seven-gored skirt. The former is only slightly fitted—a much easier coat to make than one which fits more closely—and has straps of material applied in Norfolk effect. The average home dressmaker will not find this suit beyond her abilities in any particular. The skirt has a pleat at each side seam and is trimmed with bias bands to correspond with the jacket. Brown cheviot made a very becoming and serviceable suit, but broadcloth, tweed, mixed worsteds, Panama or serge might be used instead. The pattern is in four sizes, from fourteen to seventeen years. In the fourteen-year size it can be made of six and a half yards of material thirty-six inches in width or four and a half yards fifty-four inches wide.



Seven-Gored
Skirt

No. 2017—4 sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.



Eight-Gored Skirt

No. 2489—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



2531, Misses' Thirteen-Gored Skirt 2501, Girls' Surplice Dress 1790, Child's Dress 2516, Misses' Dress 2524, Girls' Dress

Fashionable Dresses for Misses and Children

No. 2531 (15 cents).—Our illustration portrays a most attractive variation of the bretelle skirt. The alternate gores of the skirt overlap the others and are stitched on the right side, giving the effect of box-pleats. The bretelles apparently being a continuation of the overlapping gores, give uniformity to the design. Almost any style of shirt waist or blouse might be worn with this model. A skirt of broadcloth worn with a blouse of net, allover embroidery or soft silk would make a toilette handsome enough for any occasion, while a serviceable skirt for more ordinary wear would result from the use of serge, cheviot or tweed. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires for the fifteen-year size, six yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2501 (15 cents).—This is an exceptionally pretty and becoming dress for a girl. The design is delightfully simple, and can be made by the home dressmaker with little trouble. Crimson

cashmere with black satin bands was used in this instance over a guimpe of white China silk. Another development in dark-blue serge with satin bands was very lovely. The surplice waist is rather unique. The fronts cross in regulation fashion, but instead of stopping at the shoulder seam extend down to the waist at the back in a very graceful fashion. A guimpe having long or short sleeves is provided in the pattern, and a straight full skirt. Other suitable fabrics are cheviot, woolen mixtures, Panama, albatross, silk and pongee. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, for the dress, three and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and three quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches in

width; for the guimpe, two and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, one and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one

(Continued on page 411)



Serviceable Dresses for Little Maids



OATS for little people are very lovely this winter. Aside from the all-white coat always in demand for children, the soft rose ones and pastel blues are the tints best liked at present, with vivid red always popular and certain soft biscuit and mode colors of the character once known as champagne perennially blooming.

The rose shades in all materials are particularly lovely this season, and the designers of children's coats have evidently appreciated that fact, for they have turned out little models in all the delicate, soft pinks from the creamiest, lightest rose petal to a soft French rose with the silvery bloom which appears in so many of the rose tints. Some very lovely coats for little children are shown on page 382. One sees, too, coats of the *fraise* and other berry pinks or reds, but there is an unwritten law of good taste which has generally prevailed in connection with little children's clothes, and which decrees that the odd and unusual tones are more suited to sophisticated wearers rather than to children, and to the latter are given the franker, purer colorings, though these may be softened to pastel demureness.

In regard to wraps for infants, cashmere and Ottoman silk models take precedence over all other styles in the better-grade goods. For cheaper coats the Bedford cord is extensively used. There is more handwork employed on infants' coats this season than ever. The model with one cape is the most favored style, although there are some garments shown with two or three capes. The coat worn by the baby when first put in short clothes is in box-coat effect.

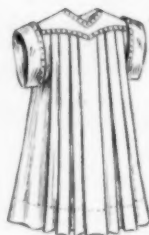
The close-fitting bonnet is the most desirable style for infants up to the age of two, especially for winter wear. This season such models are shown in a variety of styles and materials.



No. 2502—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



Straight Pleated Skirt



No. 2502 (15 cents).—Navy-blue serge was used for this childish sailor dress, with embroidered emblems and silk tie of bright red. The blouse is intended to be slipped on over the head, and has an unusually pretty front. It is not at all difficult to make. The center-front piece is tucked at each side and then stitched underneath the side-front; then one proceeds as with the regular blouse, closing the shoulder and under-arm seams. As there is no opening, the work on the blouse is very much shortened. The sleeve is pleated at the bottom, but has no fulness at the top, the shoulder being made very long in consequence. This makes the fitting a very easy matter. An underbody is supplied, to which the pleated skirt is attached. This necessarily does away with tight bands around the waist, which would cause a little maid discomfort if too tight or allow the skirt to sag if too loose. Cheviot, cashmere, Panama, linen, galatea, duck and gingham are durable and adapted to the mode. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires in the eight-year size, six and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide or three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.



No. 2509—4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.



Straight Gathered Skirt



No. 2509 (15 cents).—Here is an ideal design for a dainty child's dress. It is conspicuous for its lack of fussiness, and yet would make an ideal "best dress." It is the popular French dress which is never long out of style, because the long-waisted effect is becoming to most every child and no mode is so *chic* or dainty. And, again, what tiny daughter of Eve does not covet a sash which must "stick out" in prescribed style? The simplicity of the blouse gives opportunity for designs in Valenciennes insertion or embroidery if desired. One development in pale-blue pongee, with allover lace yoke and blue satin sash, made as pretty a dress as any mother could choose, and at a remarkably small cost. The same model in flowered organdy, dimity or lawn, with yoke of embroidery, made the daintiest party frock imaginable. A light-weight woolen material or any of the more durable wash fabrics, like madras, linen or gingham, make serviceable school gowns. The blouse and straight skirt are gathered and joined with a belt. Long and short sleeves are provided, and a yoke which may be used or not. The pattern is in four sizes, from two to eight years, and requires for the four-year size, three and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards if you employ the forty-four inch goods.

No. 2498 (15 cents).—This pretty little frock was made of a deep-crimson cashmere with yoke, cuffs and sleeve-caps embroidered in black silk. This embroidery was little more than an outline stitch, with French knots added. The garment is very easy to construct. The front and back, which are attached to the yoke, have three box-pleats, with a single pleat at the side of each. The sleeve-caps are rolled and give a stylish breadth to the dress. Another pretty and durable development was in white linen with white hand-embroidery. Cashmere, challie, albatross, gingham and madras might be selected for the design. The pattern is in four sizes, from two to eight years, and requires for the four-year size, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches in width.



No. 2498—4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

ham and madras might be selected for the design. The pattern is in four sizes, from two to eight years, and requires for the four-year size, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches in width.

Pretty Styles for Little People



No. 2497—5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 2497 (15 cents).—This little coat is a wise selection for the growing child. Sometimes the little people grow so rapidly that a new garment must be discarded at the end of its first season. This design, in the first place, can be made very large and still will look well, while the capes will be favorable should the little wearer outgrow the garment across the shoulders, the only part of a coat which it is impossible to alter. The model is easy to make, requiring very little fitting. For those who do not care for a coat sleeve, the pattern provides a bishop sleeve. An exquisite little coat was shown in a heavy corded brown silk with trimming of coarse soutache. Another development, in gray velvet without any ornamentation whatever, made its quaint little wearer look like a sweet Quaker maid. For ordinary coats, cheviot, tweed, cloth and serge will give excellent wear. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from four to twelve years. The eight-year size requires two and seven-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches in width, two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or one and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2515 (15 cents).—This charming little frock is very simple in spite of its dressy appearance. It was a happy thought of the designer to insert the little gathered piece at front and back, thereby changing the ordinary little dress with a tuck over the shoulder into this novel little garment. There is very little to the construction, as the yoke and sides of the dress are in one. It is only necessary to sew the gathered upper edge of the front and back inset piece to the yoke and then join the side edges; close the shoulder and under-arm seams, lay the inverted box-pleat under the under-arm seams, and the dress is ready for the sleeves. The model would make a dainty party frock for the social maiden if made of sheer lawn with embroidery insertion. Pongee silk, albatross, challie, cashmere, gingham, madras, percale and linen are a few suggestions for materials. The pattern is in six sizes, from one to six years, and requires in the

four-year size, four and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three yards thirty-six inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches in width.

No. 2510 (10 cents).—What could be more simple and suitable for a dress for a little girl or her baby sister or brother than the one shown in the illustration? Mothers who know what a problem it is to keep a child neatly and properly dressed, and often within very limited means, will welcome this childish frock. Even parents with whom expense is no consideration wisely and tastefully choose garments plain in effect and easy to launder; in fact, extreme simplicity is the height of fashion for small folks. A little dress like the illustration made of crimson albatross would be alike comfortable and pretty, while one of white or natural pongee with a neat little border of silk embroidery would be fine enough for any little maid's Sunday dress. Dainty lawn or dimity

over a silk or sateen slip, for festive occasions, or cambric, linen, gingham or flannelette, for ordinary wear, are some of the innumerable developments which this dainty little pattern suggests. The dress may be made high in the neck and with long sleeves, or with a square neck and short sleeves, in which case a guimpe would be necessary. At the center-back and at the under-arm seams an inverted box-pleat is laid to give proper fullness to the skirt portion. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from six months to six years, and requires for the two-year size, two and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, one and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches.

No. 2532 (15 cents).—Here is a dear little coat that will appeal to the amateur dressmaker. The illustration shows the variations which are provided for in the pattern. If the square collar does not strike one's fancy it may be cut off at the perforations for the round outline, or the collar may be omitted altogether and the neck shaped as illustrated in the small view. A choice of two sleeves is given, as both a coat and a bishop sleeve are supplied. One pretty coat was made of old-rose broadcloth with a border trimming of dark-red embroidery. Out of the scraps of material, combined with dark-red silk, a cunning little bonnet was fashioned. This design could be successfully made up in the "near-fur" material which

(Continued on page 403)



No. 2510—7 sizes, 6 mo., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.



No. 2515—6 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.



No. 2532—5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

The Latest Styles for Small Lads and Lasses



No. 9091—3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 9091 (10 cents).—Dark - red cheviot with black braid trimming made this pretty and serviceable dress for a boy or girl. It is extremely easy to make and at the same time very good style, the side closing giving a broad, sturdy appearance to the little wearer. The sleeves are gathered at the top and laid in pleats at the bottom, requiring no cuff. At each side seam is an inverted box-pleat which adds fullness to the lower part of the dress. The pattern is cut in three sizes, from two to six years. The four-year size requires three and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.



No. 1039—5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

No. 2347 (15 cents).—Our illustration portrays little "Miss Muffet" dressed in the most alluring little coat imaginable. It is such a simple affair that even an inexperienced amateur could fashion it with little effort. The material used in the illustration is the popular "near fur," or imitation fur, in white. The sleeves are of the simplest style, and the coat buttons snugly up to the neck, leaving no possibility for "Miss Muffet" to take cold. The coat may be lined with white silk or a good quality of sateen, and if extra warmth is desired an interlining of cheap loose flannel or lamb's wool is often inserted. A lining of quilted satin



No. 2347—6 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

would make an interlining unnecessary. There is usually a large enough scrap of the material left to make the little muff, a pattern for which is issued under No. 2430 (10 cents). The coat pattern is in six sizes, from two to twelve years. The eight-year size requires three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or one and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches in width.

No. 1039 (15 cents).—A little suit like the illustrated Russian model in gray English tweed with black braid made a most durable school suit. Tweed stands a great deal of hard wear, and in addition does not show stains and dust as a darker plain material will. The design is quite simple in construction, consisting of a double-breasted blouse, which is filled in at the neck with a shield, and loose knickerbockers. The fullness in the sleeves is laid in a single box-pleat at the top and several smaller ones at the bottom. The narrow band cuff may be used or not. Serge, cheviot and broadcloth are equally suitable. The pattern is in five sizes, from two to six years. The four-year size requires five and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 9057 (15 cents).—This serviceable little coat is shown in navy-blue cheviot for ordinary and in brown broadcloth with ecru lace appliquéd on the collar for dressy wear. A third illustration is shown



No. 9057—4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

in bright - red serge with black braid trimming. Two styles of sleeves are given, a plain coat sleeve and a regular bishop sleeve, which may be made with or without the turned-back cuffs. The front of the collar may be cut in round or square outline. Venetian cloth, covert, Panama and tweed are also desirable materials for the model. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from two to eight years. The four-year size requires three and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-quarter

(Continued on page 405)



No. 8744—7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

New Designs for Boys' Clothes and a Waiters' Coat

No. 2499 (15 cents).—Our illustration shows a dear little suit which will please the sturdy little chap as well as his practical mother, for has it not a breast pocket, like father's coat, and can he not wear a linen collar and four-in-hand tie with it? The absence of tucks or pleats in the blouse gives it a decidedly boyish, or rather masculine, appearance, and will appeal to the busy mother, who must economize time and expense in making and laundering. A box-pleat forms the front closing of the blouse, which may be finished with a straight band collar or with a neckband when a detachable collar is worn. The sleeve is of the popular sailor type, having a box-pleat with two pleats each side



No. 2508—4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



of it. The knickerbockers close at the sides. Linen, duck, galatea and piqué are suitable wash materials, and serge, cheviot, flannel, cloth and tweed the most popular woollens. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from two to six years, and requires in the four-year size, two and a half yards of material thirty-six inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide or one and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches in width.

No. 2508 (15 cents).—Gray worsted suiting was used for this serviceable little suit. The design is an especially good one for the sport-loving boy, who cares more for comfort and freedom than for any other qualities in his clothes. The blouse and trousers will permit of every kind of activity

which the usual outdoor games demand. The yoke may be made double, to reinforce that part of the waist that receives the most wear. The pattern provides a regulation shirt sleeve and a detachable collar, the neck of the blouse being finished with a neckband. The full bloomers have the usual side closing. For materials, tweed, cheviot, galatea, duck and linen are suggested. The pattern comes in four sizes, from four to ten years, and requires in the six-year size, two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, two yards

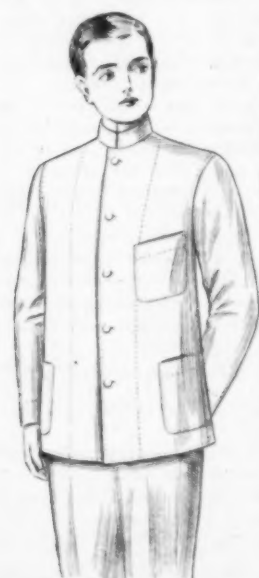
forty-four inches wide, or one and three-quarter yards if you use the fifty-four inch goods.

No. 2530 (10 cents).—Here is a practical suggestion for a boy's combination undergarment. The small boy, who is, as we know, always on the alert for labor and time saving devices, will be delighted if he has to put on and remove only one garment instead of two. Besides, consider the greater immunity from the much-dreaded loss of buttons when doing outdoor "stunts" and otherwise exhibiting his prowess among his peers. His mother, too, will be pleased to have one piece less for the laundry and fewer troublesome buttons to keep attached. It is evident that there is very little work or time required in the making of the suit, for which the woman who must economize can often use castoff undergarments of grown-ups. Made of flannel or flannelette, and with the long sleeves provided by the pattern, it is suitable for cold weather, while if made of linen or soft, loose muslin and without the sleeves it would be delightfully cool for hot weather. The pattern is cut in

four sizes, from two to eight years. The four-year size requires one and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, one and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and one-eighth yards if you use the material that is woven in the forty-four inch width.

No. 2529 (15 cents).—This coat, suitable, for waiters, barbers, butlers, those engaged in hospital or laboratory work, etc., may be made of white duck or linen, or if to be used as an office coat, gray or black alpaca is the most suitable material. The pattern is cut on excellent lines and presents no difficulties whatever in the making. The fronts are faced on the inside with the coat material, the stitching in the illustration indicating the width of the facing. It adds a tailor finish to the garment to stitch the seams a second time on the right side. The neck may be finished with a band collar or cut in pointed outline to show the shirt collar and tie. A very smart and serviceable office coat can be made by this pattern of black alpaca

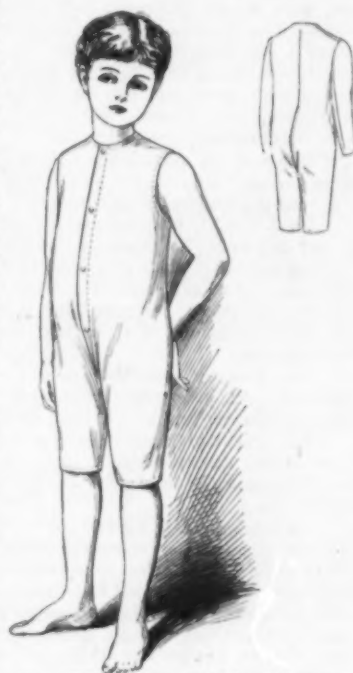
and finished with the V-shaped neck without collar, as shown in one of the small views of the illustration. It is fastened in the front with four bone buttons, but cloth-covered buttons are sometimes used. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-four to forty-four inches breast measure. The thirty-eight inch size requires three and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches in width, or two and a half yards if you prefer to purchase the material that is woven in the forty-four inch width.



No. 2529—6 sizes, 34 to 44 inches breast measure.



No. 2499—5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.



No. 2530—4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.



The Opposing Forces

A Love Story



OUR behavior is monstrous! You are a heartless wretch!"

The voice came from the top of a cupboard.

"I heartless? You dare to tell me that, when it is you who are entirely without a heart?"

This voice came from the depths of a comfortable lounge chair some few feet off.

The girl who was now disconsolately perched upon the said cupboard made several vain efforts to get down from her lofty but ignominious perch, but the cupboard was of such perpendicular build that it afforded no possible means of descent other than one of so precipitous a nature that a broken leg or collar-bone ranked among the minor accidents to be reckoned with.

This scene in the life of Miss Mary Lesley and Lieutenant James Allen, U. S. N., commonly called "Jim" and "Molly," took place in a summer house which had a studio belonging to Jim's father, an amateur artist of no mean merit. The house stood on an island, with the silver expanse of a lake around it. It was an autumn afternoon, and the wind whirled the red and yellow leaves into the water.

"It's very dusty up here, Jim; and you've quite spoilt my nice frock by your idiotic practical joke."

"A joke! Come, now, I am in sober earnest. I admit that I feel a certain amount of contrition with regard to your unlucky garment, but I won't relent and take you down until you've answered my question one way or the other. Do you care for me, or do you not?"

"I should think you could judge that for yourself, after your silly conduct. You row me to this island, and the waves of the lake threaten to swamp us at any moment. However, we land in safety; you take me to look at the newly-built studio, and then ask me, suddenly and angrily, if I intend to go on trifling with your feelings, as you call it, any longer; and, because I am naturally much put out by such an uncalled-for insult, you, being of a brutally strong, muscular build, snatch me in your arms and set me up here, and keep me in this ridiculous place, refusing to take me down until I've answered your outrageously rude question."

"It would be quite simple, Molly, to say one way or the other; either that you care or you don't care for me, and so put a stop to the embarrassing situation."

"But I won't!" retorted pretty little Miss Lesley, with a toss of her fair head, "so there's an end of it."

"An end! Oh, dear no!" replied her youthful jailer; "wait and see. I shall eventually force you to capitulate."

"By starvation, I suppose," put in Molly, hastily, but without the genuine amount of alarm that this suggestion should have called forth.

"No; I am not sure that I need go so far as that. I shall be merciful, and give you 'bread and water'—or perhaps even allow you 'water and bread' for a change."

"You might give me a little politeness for a change!" replied Molly, sarcastically.

"I suppose you think that witty?" retorted Jim, with withering scorn.

"As you have called attention to the fact, it proves that you think so, at any rate," answered Molly, demurely.

Jim could think of no appropriate reply, so changed the conversation. "Do you mind if I light a cigarette?" At the same time he drew a match box from his pocket, as much as to say that contradiction on this point would be disregarded. Evidently Miss Lesley saw this, and reasoned that concession would be the best policy.

"If you think that by stolidly sitting there till midnight you can make me give in, you are indulging in a great delusion, for, as far as I am concerned, I don't intend to speak another word to you on the subject." So saying, Molly folded her arms with equal determination.

"Possibly I shall find that a relief," retorted Jim.

He rose as he spoke and strolled leisurely across to a row of nondescript volumes of varied contents, some on their heads and others on their backs, bound and unbound. He selected

one at random and returned to ensconce himself once more in his luxurious chair, puffing away slowly at his cigarette in silence. After several minutes the stillness was broken by Molly's voice, which came from somewhere near the ceiling.

"How much longer do you intend to go on pretending to read—for I can see from this bird's-eye view that you have got your book upside down."

"Book! Oh—er—I think I must have been asleep!" he exclaimed, with an exaggerated start and an artificial yawn.

"Oh, with your eyes open, then! I wonder what you'll try to make me believe next?"

"That, according to scientific statistics, people have been known to sleep with their eyes open," he responded gravely, without looking up.

"Such a statement might make people open their eyes," replied Molly, laughing. "It's all rubbish! But you *must* take me down, Jim; I'm getting stiff." This was said most pathetically, but Lieutenant Allen was not to be deceived by the tone, which was by no means a new one to him.

"At once, Molly, of course, if you will account to me for your hitherto unaccountable conduct. How can I find out if you are serious or not, when you always laugh off any attempt on my part to get a plain answer to a plain question?"

"I think you are cruel and inhuman, not to take me down when I am getting stiff!"

This was spoken in a tone which generally goes with a stamp of the foot. "All men are brutes!" she cried, angrily.

"Some one has said something very like that before," he replied, smiling. "But my question, Molly. Why won't you answer me, when you know how much I want to hear it?"

He rose and faced the cupboard, lifting up a handsome and much perplexed countenance to his victim. "You know I am going away to join my ship. It may be three years before I possibly can get home again. Letters are all very well, but I can't bear to leave you without some sort of promise that you will think of me when I am away, and not let any other chap come between us. We've always been the best of pals, and I know if you once said you would stick to me you'd be faithful. I could trust you through thick and thin. Or, if you mean to say 'No,' I want to have it now."

Miss Lesley listened to this oration with an interest which she was glad the elevation of her position prevented him from seeing. She was delighted in her innermost heart that Jim was so devoted; at the same time, it made her conscious of her power, and, like a little tyrant, she felt that she could tease him still further and yet retain his love.

"So you intend to extort a promise from me by these unfair means?" she replied, with her former vindictiveness.

"Well, I'm sorry, Molly; but I know you so well that I am sure it is the only way to get you to listen to me—and I must have it all out now. Ever since Archie Brenton came to the house you've turned a cold shoulder and a deaf ear to me."

"I did not know I was so deformed," laughed Miss Lesley, playfully.

"Do be serious. You know that Archie—"

"Are you jealous of the poor fellow?" broke in Molly.

"Yes—horribly!" he exclaimed. "So there! And I'm sure you knew it, and yet you went off on all those wretched fishing expeditions with him. And it was I who taught you how to hold a rod and throw a fly."

"But you could have come, too, if you had liked; we never prevented you, did we?"

"Perhaps not actually prevented; but a fellow very soon sees when he is not wanted."

Well, of course, no one wanted you to come growling and grumbling, damping everything by your ill-humor."

"Oh, Molly! You know it was only because I was desperately fond of you. I could not stand seeing another chap becoming a second pal, and I could not understand you; girls are queer things!"

"Some one has said something like that before," replied Molly, mischievously.



"I dare say—history repeats itself. But I say, Molly, you really have been playing with my feelings all these months."

"No doubt you are tired of me?" he questioned anxiously; "but if you are, why don't you say so and put me out of my misery?"

"Really, Jim, one would think you were still a schoolboy. A man would have spoken very differently—at least, they do in stories."

"What silly trash have you been reading, Molly?"

"Silly trash, indeed! One reads of real heroes in Seton Merriman's books."

"Really! How does a real hero behave?" he inquired.

"Not like an idiot!" retorted Molly. "I certainly have never read a novel in which the hero throws the heroine to the top of a cupboard and threatens to leave her there till she starves and dies."

"I think he was a fool not to try such an excellent plan," replied Lieutenant Allen, with contempt.

"It's getting quite dark up here, Jim. I call this a sort of black Inquisition torture."

Jim made no reply. This last remark was addressed to his square, determined back, silhouetted against the window, a position selected by him with a view to obtaining a look at his watch unseen by his fair opponent. He was horrified at its tell-tale face. It was getting too dark to keep up the farce any longer. His plan to get a good hearing had not succeeded. They had spent their whole afternoon miserably in quarreling; and it was his last day, too.

Molly was still determined not to give in, because she knew, of course, that he must release her in time to dress for dinner, even though it might be a scramble to get ready.

Admiral Henry Allen, an artist in many ways, was a thorough sailor in regard to punctuality. Jim, she knew, would not like to face his irate parent pacing the quarter-deck of his front hall after the gong had sounded.

Jim replaced his watch cautiously in his pocket, and then, suddenly looking out of the window, his eyes were directed to the lake, where dark, angry waves rolled onto the island shores, and a horrible thought seized him. He rushed to the door, turning to Molly and exclaiming:

"Wait a bit! I'll be back in a jiff! I must see if our boat is safe; the chain may have given way."

A few minutes passed and he came tearing back. His face looked anxious and set. He stretched out his arms, crying:

"Come, Molly, the wind is rising and the lake is turning into a regular sea. The boat, luckily, is all right."

"I'm glad to hear it. Yet, why should I be obliged to obey you the moment you want me to, when nothing on earth would make you take me down before?" replied Molly, irritably.

"I don't see why I should be at your beck and call."

"You really must come at once! I am speaking quite seriously. Never mind the silly promise—or anything else!"

But a spirit of mischief seized Molly, and she drew herself back with a merry laugh out of his reach.

"I am quite comfortable here, thank you. I'm not in the least hurry now. In fact, I'm getting sleepy; so if you will just give me a cushion I can stay up here all night."

"Oh, Molly, can't you see it's madness to stay? The wind is rising, and there will be a terrible storm."

"I know your storm, Jim. It's only that you're afraid I shall

make you late for dinner. You pretend very cleverly, but it has been blowing the same blow all the afternoon."

"I'm not joking. The storm will be down upon us before I can get you across," he cried. "Do stop fooling and come down." It was a pity he used the word "fooling." It put Molly back into the sulks.

"Indeed!" she exclaimed. "Who has been fooling—I or you—I should like to know?"

"Oh, it was all my fault, Molly!" he admitted, quickly, for he knew every moment was precious. "I own I was entirely in the wrong." And in a voice of real alarm he cried out: "Molly, listen. We shall be in danger of drowning if you don't come down at once. There is barely time as it is. There! Hush! Can't you hear?"

At the same time a violent wind made a real rod of the birch tree as it swished the roof, and a bunch of pale lemon leaves splashed against the window.

"Jim," she screamed; "I'm coming. I didn't see till this minute you were in earnest." She threw herself into his arms in a terrified bundle. "How foolish of me, not to understand you were really anxious."

"Try and not be frightened, Molly," he answered, soothingly. "All you have got to do is to sit still in the boat, like a good little mouse, and I'll row you back safe enough."

The waves of the lake rolled like purple ink around the boat, and it felt to poor Molly as if she were riding a bucking mustang. Her sweet little mouth was set with determination and her face was very white. Her hat had flown into the darkness, and she looked like some princess out of a fairy tale, with her hair blowing in a golden tangle. There was a fierce struggle between the wind and the waves and the frail boat, but it was controlled by a firm, young hand and a cool head. Still, it was an awful ordeal for both of them, and Molly's courage forsook her when a sudden blinding streak of silver fire split the black cloud in two like a flashing steel sword, and a crash of thunder followed.

"Jim," she shrieked, "we are lost!"

"Lost! Nonsense! Not a bit of it. For mercy sake sit still, Molly," he commanded. "Shut your eyes and trust to me. I've been in tighter holes, but if you move again like that we shall be upset to a certainty."

Poor little Molly! She tried very hard to be brave, and Jim's resolute face and determined voice turned her at last into marble stillness. The moments felt like hours to both of them as the boat forged ahead, landing with a thud on the waves or rolling through the trough with a hiss. At last the boathouse was reached, and here they found comparative calm and shelter. He lifted her out of the boat, while his hands trembled from the violent exertion of rowing.

"I'll be stiff tomorrow!" he laughed. "But, thank heaven, you're safe. Ah, Molly, darling," he exclaimed, breathlessly, "the truce is over! Is it peace or war?"

The gale wailed outside, and they heard the waves of the lake beat angrily against the landing-stage and rush between the wooden piles in a mad dance. Molly drew close to Jim's side, and he stooped down eagerly to catch her words. The answer came like a low, faint cry for his protecting love.

"Peace, Jim, peace!" she repeated earnestly, looking up into his face.

And a lasting treaty was then and there signed—and sealed.

The Children's Year

By EDITH MINITER

IN blossom time, all white and blue,
The earth is spread for heaven's view,
And pink and white the orchards stand,
And scents are sweet through all the land.
Down in the swale the frogs up-pipe,
The willow whistle crop is ripe;
Of Sally Water's fate, in rhyme,
The children sing, at blossom time.

At summer-tide, 'mid lusty green,
The scarlet lily may be seen;
The flags are lush beside the brook,
And there is growth where'er you look.
The locusts whir each sultry noon,
All crimson is the August moon,
A-playing jackstones, children bide
In shady nooks at summer-tide.

At harvest home all brown and gold
The woodland secrets are unrolled,
The chestnuts patt'ring fall each morn,
The pumpkins glow 'mid shocks of corn.
No buzz of bee, nor song of bird,
But just the cricket's chirp is heard;
With Jack-o'-lanterns children roam,
A-fright'ning folk at harvest home.

At resting time, all hushed and chill,
Dull nature waits for spring's first thrill;
The fields are spread with purest white,
And icy gems the brooks bedight.
The sapless trees bend to the blast,
The promise of the year seems past;
And yet the children, east and west,
Go coasting right through winter's rest.



Care of the New-Born Baby

By Mrs. Abbie I. Heffern, R. N.

We have engaged the services of Mrs. Abbie Heffern to write for us, during the year 1909, commencing in this issue, a series of articles on "The Proper Care of Children." We do not think it would be possible to get a person more competent to write on this subject than Mrs. Heffern, who is a graduate of the Worcester (Massachusetts) City Hospital, an institution whose severe training of nurses has given it a reputation as a training school second to none, and, having been engaged in the practical nursing of children all her life, she has won a reputation as a medical and surgical nurse of first rank. As there is a great deal of information that cannot very well be given in public form, we have arranged to answer questions by mail. Such letters are to be addressed to Mrs. Abbie Heffern, 236 West 37th Street, New York, and will be treated confidentially. To receive a reply by mail it will be necessary for the lady asking the question to be a subscriber for McCall's Magazine and to enclose a two-cent stamp.



JUST how to handle a baby is one of the hardest things a young mother has to learn. Doubtless the mother of several children smiles indulgently when she thinks of the young mother's trials, but I would advise her to read a bit and see if she, too, may not learn some ideas that she will consider helpful. Unless a woman has had to do with many babies, under varying conditions, she always has quite a little to learn; especially is the mother without previous experience in need of common-sense instruction—the sort that, after a time, gives her the confidence necessary to care rightly for the baby without anyone's help.

After all, the right way to care for a baby is the simplest. The first thing to do is to learn how, just as one learns how to do anything. Put your mind on it; don't be afraid, and after one or two trials you will be able to handle your baby in such a way that the child is perfectly comfortable. Then fear of making a mistake disappears.

The most important event in the life of a new baby is a bath. Before beginning the bath, be sure that you have what you need. Use castile or white soap, preferably castile. A wash cloth made from an old handkerchief is best. You should have a small piece of clean cloth, linen if possible, to cover the navel; safety pins and powder, or cornstarch. Cornstarch is just as good as any powder, although it lacks the pleasant perfume. Then there must be diapers and bands, a petticoat and a slip or dress.

The care of the eyes and mouth is important, so be sure to have pieces of clean cloth—absolutely clean—and a solution of boracic acid. This solution is made of half a teaspoonful of boracic acid to an ordinary glass of water. If the acid is not at hand, use warm water, or rather lukewarm. You can buy boracic acid at any grocery store, and a five-cent package lasts a long time. It is in the form of powder. Half a glassful of solution is ordinarily sufficient for the day. The same cloth is not used for eyes and mouth, so be sure to have several pieces, and also have separate cups for the solution used in caring for each. It is also well to have a clean piece of flannel, or an ordinary towel, warmed, in which to roll the baby as soon as taken from the bath.

There are special tubs in which to give a baby a bath, but if one of these is not at hand use a bread pan or one of the ordinary china bowls used in washing the face and hands. Remember, always, that the baby's wash bowl or bath should never be used for anything else; in fact, all the different articles used in keeping the baby clean ought to be kept for its special use. Many a baby suffers because this rule is not observed. Sometimes, however, it is impossible to do this. In such cases, be sure to wash thoroughly and scald whatever is used before the baby is bathed. A baby is a very delicate little being and it takes only a trifle to mar a child's life.

Place whatever you are bathing the baby in on a low stool or chair. An old kitchen chair with the legs cut almost off does nicely, or a box of the sort that soap or canned goods come in. Have the soap right by the tub, in a soap dish or saucer. In fact, it is best to have everything you need handy, so you won't have to loiter calling for this or that thing. Wash—and dress—the baby before the

kitchen stove, the register or the radiator. Any of these will do, but a good fire in the kitchen stove is the most satisfactory. Be sure that the windows and doors are closed, and that they remain closed during the bathing. Here is the right way to bathe the baby:

Lay the baby flat on your lap, face down. Unbutton its dress and remove the safety pins from the petticoat. Remove the little arms from the dress sleeves. Now take off the dress and the petticoat, always over the feet. This leaves the baby with diapers, shirt and band. Turn baby on its back. Unpin the diapers and unbutton the shirt. Release the arms from the shirt sleeves. Unpin the band, and free the baby from its clothing that has been unpinned and unbuttoned. Then the little one is ready for the bath.

First wet the child's head. Then take the feet in the right hand, the shoulder in the left, letting the head rest upon the left arm. Lower the child gradually into the water. Support the head with left hand, washing the child with the right. Do not rub hard, as a baby's skin is sensitive. Place a clean piece of old flannel or a warm towel in your lap and lay the child upon this when you lift it from the tub. Dry the skin thoroughly. Put plenty of talcum powder or cornstarch—either will do—under the arms and between the lower limbs.

Now place the clean piece of cloth you have prepared over the navel and pin the flannel band under the arms, being careful not to pin it so tight as to stop circulation. Use only safety pins, unless you are so situated that it is absolutely impossible to get them, then sew what you would otherwise pin, as a wandering pin point means a cross baby, and rightfully so, besides being very dangerous.

Put on the baby's shirt and then the diapers. Cotton is best for the latter. Place the petticoat inside the dress, putting both on at once, and over the baby's feet, not over its head. Pin the petticoat and button the dress. In dressing the baby in this way it is not necessary to turn it but once, that is when the petticoat is pinned and the dress buttoned. That is wise, as much turning is no help to a baby. Have the petticoat long enough to turn up and pin, but be careful it is not turned up so short as to cramp the child; leave plenty of room for "kicking."

Get two old cups and wash clean. Paste on each a label of paper or surgeon's plaster, if you want something that will stick. Mark one "eyes" and the other "mouth." These cups are for the boracic acid solution referred to in a previous paragraph. Cut some cloth—any old soft cloth—into two-inch squares. Keep these for use in washing the eyes and mouth, never using the same piece for both, and burning each piece, or otherwise disposing thereof, as soon as it has been used.

Do not fear to put your finger in the child's mouth in washing, and be certain to wash the child's mouth before and after

each feeding. Keep your squares in an old tin box—an old cocoa or baking-powder box will do. Then you will always have what you want at hand when you want it. Keep the cups containing the boracic acid solution covered, and prepare a fresh solution daily.

In dressing baby, guard against bands being too tight. You should be able to put your finger inside the bands, easily. Nothing is more certain to make a baby cry than for the bands to be too tight.

(Continued on page 399)





Dorothy's Dream

IT was Christmas Eve, and little Dorothy lay in bed thinking of what Santa Claus would put in her stocking. Suddenly the door opened and in came the Queen of the Fairies, followed by her two constant companions, Fairy Molly and Fairy Lily. Carrying her Majesty's train was a little green elf. "Good evening, Dorothy," said the Queen, "come and have a game with us." Dorothy sprang out of bed, and they all sat before the fire. "What shall we play at?" said the Queen. "A Christmas limerick," shouted everybody. "Very well," said the Queen. "I will give a prize to the one who adds the best line to this limerick:

"There is an old man, fat and jolly,
Who comes with plum pudding and holly;
I know his name—
And you do the same!"

"Please, Santa Claus, don't forget Molly," said Molly.
"Some people think presents are folly," said Lily.
"I want some sweets, oh golly!" shouted the elf.
"Please bring me a dear little dolly," said Dorothy.
"Who is to get the prize?" said the Queen.
"Dorothy! Dorothy!"

And Dorothy awoke, to find her mother calling her to get up. When she looked in her stocking she found a large doll, which she always says was the prize she received for the Christmas limerick.

Amusing Games for the Holidays

THE BLIND MAN'S WAND

THIS is another way of playing Blind-Man's Buff. The player who is blindfolded stands in the center of the room with a long paper wand, which can be made of a newspaper folded up lengthwise and tied at each end with string. The other players then join hands and stand around him in a circle. Some one then plays a merry tune on the piano and the players dance round and round the blind man, until suddenly the music stops. The blind man then lowers his wand upon one of the circle, and the player upon whom it has fallen has to take hold of it. The blind man then makes a noise, such as, for instance, the barking of a dog, a street cry or the mewing of a cat, and the captive must imitate whatever noise the blind man likes to make. Should the blind man guess who holds the stick, the one who is caught has to be blind man; if not, the game goes on until he succeeds.

MY POND

Take a piece of string about a yard long; tie one end to a cane, and in the other end make a loop that will slip quickly about any object put in it. The players sit around a table, one (the fisherman) holding the rod. In the middle of the table a circle is marked in chalk. When the fisherman cries "My pond!" every player puts his first finger in the circle, and when he says "Your pond!" the fingers must be quickly drawn back. Every time a player leaves his finger in the circle when it

ought not to be there he has to pay a forfeit; and if the fisherman slips his knot over some one's finger, that player becomes the fisherman.

A "MEMORY" GAME

For this game several articles are placed on a table. Then the players come in and walk slowly past this table, looking at the things and trying to remember what they are. Afterward each one tries to write down the names of the things. All have to stop writing at the same time. The papers are then exchanged and some one reads the whole list of things that were on the table. One mark is given for each correct name on a player's list, and a prize might be given to the one who gains the most marks.

RIBBONS

For this game you want a number of different colored ribbons. Each player takes a ribbon and holds it by one end. The other ends are held by one person, who sits in the middle of a circle made by the rest of the players. Then the person in the middle tells a story about anything he chooses, using the words "pull" or "pulling" or "pulled" as often as possible, and also the words "let go." Every time he says the first words each player must let go his ribbon, while every time he says "let go" the ribbon must be pulled. It sounds easy, but you'll find it great fun, because nearly everyone does the wrong thing each time. You can have forfeits paid for every mistake if you like.

The Story of the Orphan Foxes

AN orphan, as you know, is a child who has lost both father and mother. Once there were three cunning little baby foxes who lived in the woods. Their home was in a deep hole in the ground, which had a long, narrow entrance, called a burrow. The father fox was caught in a trap and killed when the children were quite young, and one day the mother also failed to come home.

The little foxes were very lonely, and so hungry that they did not know what to do. In the afternoon of that day a man who was walking through the wood found the mother of these three little baby foxes lying dead quite near a hole in the ground, which had been made by a fox. He thought to himself, perhaps there may be some little foxes in the hole, and they will be wondering what has become of their mother. They may be very hungry, and very likely almost starving for want of food.

So he got a shovel and set to work digging the hole out very

carefully. Down and down he went with the shovel. When he reached the bottom he found these three dear little foxes, which were quite unable to look after themselves.

He began to wonder if his great, kind dog "Nell," which he had at home, would look after these shy little creatures until they were old enough to be turned out into the wood again to look after themselves.

He took them home and let them run loose in the yard where "Nell" was chained up. There were some drain pipes in the yard, and at first these little foxes were so frightened that they ran up them and there they stayed for about half an hour, when they came out. "Nell" at once took to them and looked after them for some weeks, almost the same as their mother would have done. But when they were old enough to look after themselves, off they ran into the woods again.

I hope that, in their own way, they did not forget to say "Thank you" to "Nell" for her kindness.



Hints About Sensible and Pretty Furnishings

THE living room of a house should, above all else, be homelike. Many rooms with the most expensive furnishings lack this quality, and other apartments, where little money has been spent in fittings, have it to a high degree. A room can be artistic and not in the least homelike, and the decorations can break a good many of the laws of art and yet the result be cozy and pleasing and look as if it was lived in and enjoyed thoroughly.

The primal use of a living room is for the comfort and convenience of the family and their intimate friends. There ought, therefore, to be good cheer expressed, repose suggested for the body and rest for the mind. One should always be able to get at its central points easily, the chairs and tables not standing in the way. The fireside should be one of these points in the winter and the windows in summer. Your most beautiful and restful picture should hang over the mantelpiece, or if you happen to be the proud possessor of an old-fashioned Colonial mirror, like the one shown in the illustration, this is the proper place for it. There should always be books and magazines on the table within easy reach. Do not hang your pictures too regularly, yet try to preserve a certain balance. Let your lamps be placed on a table near an easy chair, so that you can have a comfortable, well lighted place to read or sew in the evening.

Let your sofa be where the glare from a window does not strike full upon the eyes of one who lies upon it. Let warmth and sunshine prevail, and let hospitality be suggested, not prim and forbidding formality. Study comfort and repose. Color enters into a question of comfort as much as sofa cushions. Two yellows, one with the pink tone predominating and one with the green tone, will, when brought together, be more wearisome to the sensitive nerves than a sofa without springs to an invalid.

Avoid the cheap, heavy woolen stuffs sold for curtains. If you must get an inexpensive material get something which will wash; it at least will suggest daintiness. You are apt to get bad colors in cheap woolens or in so-called silk hangings.

Small tables—tabourettes as they were called promiscuously—are no longer to be seen standing about, frequently as traps for unwary feet to stumble over. Off in one corner there will be a small table perhaps.

Small chairs, not ornamental in the best sense and certainly not useful, are rarely seen now. Instead, several big ones and side chairs, back against the wall, where they may be brought out when required, are in evidence. Every effort is made to keep the center of the floor clear, so moving about will not be difficult. This arrangement, it has been said, gives dignity of

space even when the room measures only eight by twelve feet.

Young housekeepers whose finances are limited should rejoice in the present movement, for it makes necessary but little furniture, does away with impossible ornaments and gives an effect that is better and more satisfactory.

It will be found that if furniture is put in certain places for some specific reason, the effect is generally good. The most comfortable chair should be placed where there will be a good light for reading by artificial light, if the room is to be used mostly in the evening; and if it is to be used as a morning room, center the attractions near the window. A table where magazines and needlework can be laid down should be placed near a chair, not away off in a corner where they have no value. Again, tables should be selected that will not topple over if anyone passes quickly through the room.

Three very important considerations should govern the choice of wall-paper for each room in the house: The amount of pictorial art to which it is to form a background, the lightness or darkness of the rooms, and the height from floor to ceiling. Even a small apartment can do with a large-patterned paper if unusually lofty; while, on the contrary, the largest room, if low-ceiled, will look ill-suited by a big or too obvious design in the paper. Needless to say, a dark room should not be further darkened by a deep-colored wall covering, yet a white paper will look cold in it; so a genuinely light, pretty tint should be chosen. A too-light room will not be artistically



A HOMELIKE AND ARTISTIC ROOM

sued by a dark paper, but by one in which light and dark are so closely mingled as to yield a moderately dark appearance. Nothing dwarfs the size of a room so much as large-patterned papers. The medium-sized room is, therefore, not improved by these large designs.



Fate and the Blue Ribbon

By HARRIET HUNTING PIERSON

JEANNETTE had climbed wearily up the back stairs, and just as she reached the landing at the top she heard Olive's voice chanting

the old rhyme in the room where the girls were dressing Marion for the ceremony.

"Something old and something new;
Something borrowed and something blue."

Then quickly followed the distressful wail of the bride-to-be: "Oh, girls! What shall I do? I haven't a thing that's blue!" "Marion! How dreadful! But you must have something. Let's see. If you only had a little blue baby ribbon you could run it through this lace—"

"But I haven't—not a scrap. Perhaps I could send for some. Where's Jeannette? She's always willing to do anything."

Jeannette, knowing what would follow, waited in the hall until Sarah came rushing out.

"Jeannette—oh! haven't you dressed yet? Couldn't you wheel up to the village and get Marion a yard and a half of blue baby ribbon? She must wear something blue, you know, for luck. It won't take you long, and even if you were a little late for the wedding, it wouldn't be such a serious matter, but you know Olive and I have got to be ready—"

"Yes," Jeannette interposed quietly; "I'll go."

She was tired—so tired that every nerve and muscle was crying out for rest; but she must try to be useful; when one is homely that is the only thing left. As she spun along on her wheel she recalled for the thousandth time the words she had once overheard when she was a little girl:

"Poor Jeannette!" Aunt Flo had said; "she is so hopelessly plain. Why is it some girls have all and others nothing? It will probably be her fate to live and die a spinster."

And dear Aunt Millicent had replied: "It may be; but I'm sure she'll be a good and useful woman. And good things will come to her, in spite of her plain face, for fate is more impartial than you seem to think."

"Good things will come to her!" Often and often Jeannette had comforted herself with Aunt Millicent's words. Oh, yes, good things had come to her—many of them; but, after all, life was often hard for the homely girl. Just now, for instance, she would be one of Marion's bridesmaids if she were only pretty and stylish like the others. They did not want her because she was little and dark and plain. Of course, they had not told her this, but she knew it—oh, she knew it!—without being told. If only she might be transformed; just this once! If only she might walk up the church aisle, tall and fair and beautiful, and down again with Mortimer Wentworth, the tallest and the handsomest of the ushers, it would be happiness supreme. But the bliss she coveted was to be Katherine's, of course—everyone said Mortimer and Katherine were so perfectly fitted for each other—and Katherine—Jeannette forced herself to admit the truth—Katherine was worthy of it, and of him. But for her, the homely girl, there remained but the one thing—to be useful. Useful! Sometimes, when she was tired like this, she fairly hated the word. Every girl of her acquaintance was looking forward with bright anticipation to a career or a conquest, while before her stretched only long years of usefulness, arid and uninviting.

She was flying homeward now, the precious bit of ribbon held tightly in her hand. As she passed the Wentworth house Mortimer came down the walk, dressed for the wedding.

"Hurry, Jeannette! You'll be late," he called, lifting his hat.

At the sound of his voice her eyes filled with a blinding rush of rebellious tears, her bicycle swerved to one side, one wheel slipped over the bank and Jeannette pitched headlong to the sidewalk. She sprang quickly to her feet. Almost instantly Mortimer was at her side.

"Jeannette, Jeannette, are you hurt? Let me help you."

"No, thank you; it's nothing," she laughed nervously, "nothing at all." Her cheek was bruised and bleeding, but she covered it with one hand as she leaned against the fence and held out the blue ribbon.

"Get on my wheel and take this to Marion, won't you? She is waiting for it. I shall have to walk home; I can't ride, for I think I've hurt my ankle—a little. Won't you please hurry?"

"Indeed, I'm not going to leave you like this. You must come in the house until we see how much you're hurt."

"No, no," she quavered; "I'm—all—right," but even with the words on her lips she swayed toward him, white and fainting. She knew that he lifted her in his arms like a child and bore her swiftly toward the house, but his face seemed to fade slowly before her eyes and the sunlight was shut out behind a pall of darkness.

She came back to consciousness at last to find Mortimer applying restoratives and gently bathing the swollen cheek, with reckless disregard of his immaculate linen, while his mother prepared hot fomentations for the injured ankle. Then presently she remembered her errand.

"Have you taken it—the ribbon?" she asked. "Oh, won't you go right away? Never mind me. She must have it, for luck, you know."

"Bother the luck! The girl that marries Percy Hoyt is bound to be lucky, charm or no charm."

"But she'll be waiting for it, don't you see? She'll—"

"No, she won't. I telephoned and told them she'd have to do without it, because you—"

"Oh, I hope you didn't frighten them. I'll be all right soon."

"Not at all. I told them you were pretty well shaken up and not fit for the excitement of the wedding, and that mother was going to keep you for the day."

"But they'll need me. Oh, I ought to be there to help."

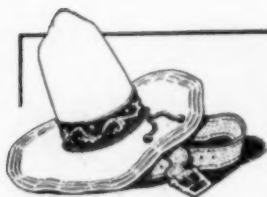
"It isn't a question of what they need. You won't be able to step on that foot for three days, at least. Mother will tell you so, and she's as good as a doctor. I'm going to leave you in her care. I'm afraid I must go now; I'll come early and tell you all about it."

When he returned, true to his promise, she was resting comfortably on the couch in a cozy corner of the veranda. She hoped there were no traces of tears about her eyes, no signs of the struggle that had renewed itself so fiercely in her heart. At once she began to ply him with questions about the wedding and the reception. He rendered his account dutifully, and announced his final verdict.

"Yes, everything went off in good shape. The breakfast? Oh, it was all right, and served up in first-class style. Did you imagine," he queried humorously, "that it would be a failure because you were not there to cut cake and butter sandwiches? Seriously, Jeannette, I'm glad they had to get along without you. I hope it will teach them a lesson. They have depended on you so long that they think nobody else can do things but you. You're always ready, like a good fairy, at their beck and call, and the truth of the matter is they impose on you."

(Continued on page 404)

On the Unknown Trail



A Tale of the

By IZOLA

TO the left the Senorita will observe the eastern slope of the Sierra Madres. Lopez lies at the base. You can see a tower or two from here. It can be reached in two days from Grismer. To the right—Esteban swept an eloquent arm out toward the land below—"it is Mexico here; Arizona there. We have reached the border, Senorita."

The Senorita lifted her head and drew in a deep breath of appreciation.

"It is simply glorious! Aunt Nell, just look at the color down there on those rocks. It is wonderful! Don't you think Uncle Tristram would be willing to camp here for a day or so after we leave the arroyo?"

Mrs. Knight's mule side-stepped with sudden agility and jerked its head the bridle length with a nervous, fretful bray. Mrs. Knight adjusted her eyeglasses for the eightieth time since she had mounted the mule, and refused to look at the glorious landscape.

"Marie Louise, if you dare to entice your uncle into living one hour in this place I shall go on to Mexico alone. The mosquitoes are eating me alive. Esteban, is there a hotel in Lopez?"

Esteban smiled slowly and reflectively.

"One hotel, ah, yes, Senora. Very much the more worse than the mosquitoes."

"It would be delightful to camp out here," said the girl. "Look at the grand view over the Sierras. Why, Aunt Nell, uncle would go crazy over it. It would be much better than one of those miserable little Mexican hotels. We could put you up a whole tent by yourself, made of mosquito netting, and you could live in it all the time."

"It is so very much the picturesque," Esteban used his United States vocabulary with fluency and choice selection. He addressed his remarks to the Senorita. It was pleasant to watch the color come and go in her face, and the sparkle in her eyes. "A few discomforts, but for the joy of the camp—ah, Senorita, the moonlight here, on the desert yonder, on the foothills, on the snow-capped Sierras—ah-h-h!"

"It must be awfully jolly," assented the Senorita, heartily. "It seems like the real thing, don't you think so, Aunt Nell? I haven't seen a single baked-bean can since we left Santa Rita."

"The desert island has one inhabitant," Esteban shrugged his shoulders and glanced back at the trail they had just covered. "But he never rides so far as the border. Should he cross from Mexico and be captured—"

Mrs. Knight had started the gray mule slowly on the descent. Esteban lingered beside the Senorita, and the Senorita lingered to see the view.

"Some day they will catch him, but surely some day when he crosses the border."

"Catch whom?"

"The Rattler, he is called, Senorita. It is the very good name for the treacherous desperado, yes?"

"What did he do?" asked the Senorita, abruptly. From the trail ahead came a call for celerity of movement. Esteban's inspirations were usually long-winded.

"At Grismer, over the New Mexico border, he killed three men, and but a boy, Senorita—a boy, yes." The sparkle leaped to the Senorita's eyes, and Esteban waxed picturesque in his flow of language. "It was not six months since. The boy was a Texan—ah, such devils, those Texans. The Senorita should see them ride and shoot. A man's life—ouf! So. At Grismer were mining properties—silver, copper, very rich. The boy



Mexican Border

FORRESTER

they called the Rattler had taken up ninety-four acres—four claims—and had started surface work on them with his partner. And there had come two men. It was not clear what had happened. The partner had entered into a secret deal with them and had tried to freeze out the Rattler, and, Madre de Dios! the boy he would not be frozen. And he show the fight most magnificent against three, and when he rides into Grismer he tells the truth, and the bodies are found in the camp, three of them, shot dead, as he says," Esteban paused. The Senorita leaned forward in her saddle slightly.

"What did they do to him?"

"Nothing," Esteban smiled expressively. "The sentiment publico was in his favor; but the arm of the law was after him, so he skip over the border."

"And now he is right around here somewhere?"

"On the Mexican side, Senorita," smiled Esteban soothingly.

"Well, I'm glad of that. I think Aunt Nell would simply die in the track of the gray mule if she had any idea of such a thing. Are they after him yet?"

"Not yet. Four posses have been sent, but they return, minus maybe one, maybe two, according to the aim and opportunity of the Rattler. He is a very bad boy, Senorita."

"Marie Louise!"

The cry came clearly and imperatively from the trail below. Marie Louise sighed half regretfully, and turned her burro's head in the direction of the call. As she did so something clipped neatly through the peak of Esteban's broad-brimmed Mexican sombrero and sent a patter of dust up in the air a few yards down the trail. Esteban never turned his head. After twenty-six years on the border, one learns small ways of caution in moments of emergency. Esteban paid strict attention to the landscape ahead, and his thin, dark hands gripped his bridle tensely.

"Do not look back!" he, muttered hoarsely. "It is he!"

The second bullet caught them before they had gone ten feet. It lodged in the right foreleg of the burro bearing the Senorita. The burro stumbled headlong and rolled. Esteban halted. For an instant the girl lay motionless, one foot beneath the burro, her face a ghastly white in the brilliant sunshine. As Esteban watched her, her lashes flickered and she looked up at him.

"You go to Mrs. Knight at once," she said, breathlessly.

Esteban went. In small ways of caution he never wavered from his purpose. Marie Louise waited, listening. There was absolute silence around her. The burro moved restlessly and kicked. She laid one hand on its head and patted it gently. Then she looked back up the hillside.

The Rattler returned her gaze. She saw him, outlined between the bright, sunlit yellow and red of the earth and the deep blue of the sky, a motionless, upright figure dressed in brown, with a knot of scarlet at his throat and its mate on his sombrero. A thin line of pale-gray smoke curled in the air from the revolver in his hand. His horse was not the loosely-jointed, sloping-shouldered breed of the Mexican ponies; it was a slim chestnut.

But Marie Louise did not notice the horse. She looked at the Rattler, and almost forgot the pain in the ankle under the burro. The Rattler was young—also picturesque. Under the shadow of the sombrero his face looked darker than even its coat of brick-red sunburn warranted. He was smooth-faced, and only the softness and charm of his eyes could counteract

the hardness of contour in jaws and mouth. But the eyes did their work. They were blue, and their calmness and utter sorrow impressed even the *Senorita*.

He slid from the saddle and hurried down the slope, slipping the revolver back into his holster as he ran. Before she could speak he had raised the burro and released her foot.

"Thanks, I don't think—" began Marie Louise with dignity.

"You take off that shoe and stocking and I'll bring water." He was out of sight before she could catch her breath. It seemed like a dream, the whole absurd occurrence. There was not the slightest sign of Esteban or her aunt anywhere. They would probably push on to the camp and bring back help. But that was absurd, too. There was no one in camp to bring but her uncle and the two Mexican youngsters they had enlisted as general packers at Grismer. She almost laughed to think of such a force advancing to her rescue against this six-foot desperado, who could count his scalps by the—how many had Esteban said?—three and four posess, and— There was a crashing through the mesquite and undergrowth behind her, and the Rattler pushed his way through, hot and grim of visage. His sombrero was half full of water and leaking at all points.

"Didn't I say ter take off that there shoe?" he demanded. "Git it off quick, before it swells up."

The lacing caught and knotted tightly under her nervous fingers.

"Hold the hat," he ordered curtly. She took it by the brim, and he knelt and cut the lace neatly with a knife. When she gave a gasp of pain as he tried to draw off the low shoe he cut the sides coolly, threw the shoe to one side, and waited while she took off the stocking. The Rattler scrutinized the foot.

"Didn't smash it much," he said; "there ain't no blood. Can you stand up?"

"No, I can't." The *Senorita's* voice was not friendly. The Rattler disregarded her tone and proceeded to slop cold water over her foot.

"It may hold back the inflammation till you git some place," he said tersely.

"I'd like to know how I'm to get some place, or any place, since you've shot my burro."

There was a half tremulous quaver under the anger, and the Rattler looked at her with sudden interest. The little burro kicked feebly.

"Reckon he ought to be eased, don't you?" asked the Rattler, reaching for his revolver. "He ain't no more good."

"You let him alone." Marie Louise sat up, and there was the light of battle in her dark eyes as they flashed up at the tall figure beside her. "If you dare to do any more shooting around me, I shall—"

"What?" asked the Rattler, as she paused.

Marie Louise flushed, but her lips were set and the hand at her side suddenly lifted. Uncle Tris had taken no chances on wild animals or stray Indians where his women folks were concerned. Esteban was one precaution. Light-weight, short-barreled six shooters were another. The Rattler looked down into the barrel leveled at him, and his lips parted in a broad grin.

"Well, I'll be darned," he laughed. "Ain't that cute, for sure!"

"Don't you touch my burro," said Marie Louise, steadily. "His leg is only hurt, and uncle will attend to him."

"Where's your camp?"

"Two miles out of Grismer."

His eyes narrowed slightly. Grismer was not a point of pleasant memories so far as he was concerned. His glance wandered to the chestnut horse.

"Could you find your way alone?" he asked.

"I don't know half a mile of the way," she retorted. "Would you mind explaining to me just what object you had in view when you tried to shoot the guide and me?"

His face deepened in color under the scorn in her voice, and he grinned more doubtfully, like a boy caught in mischief.

"I didn't mean to hurt you. I tried to nip the Greaser's ear, for fun. His remarks were too personal to be slighted."

There was a minute of silence. The ankle was increasing in pain momentarily, and the *Senorita's* face looked very white. As he looked down on her the grin left the Rattler's face, and his eyes grew reflective.

"It's over six miles to Grismer. Where's your camp—this side the river?"

"Yes. I don't know what you call it, but there's a ravine, or canon, or something, after you cross the river—"

"The artoyo?"

"That is what Esteban called it. Anyway, Uncle Trisram had them pitch the tents at the lower end of it, where the waterfall is."

"I know the place; it's mighty pretty for a camp." There was an odd look in the Rattler's eyes. "Did they tell you about it in Grismer?"

"No; uncle found it." She hesitated. But Esteban had told her the Rattler was interested in copper, and he would probably understand. "My uncle is Trisram Knight."

"Oh!" The Rattler's tone was enigmatical and non-committal. "Is he looking for any particular group?"

"I understand that he is interested in some special properties." The *Senorita's* foot was hurting her badly, and her manner became suddenly aloof. "Will you please either send for help or let me have the horse and try to find my way alone?"

The Rattler hesitated, and—lost. Very easily the form of the *Senorita* sank back in a faint that admitted of no argument. He cut two slits in the wet sombrero and slipped the burro's ears through them, so that it had a cool covering for its head. The *Senorita* looked quiet and peaceful, so he took time to cut a couple of small splints; then he bound up the wound in the foreleg as best he could. The red silk bandage was decidedly becoming to the gray hide of the little burro when he finished.

Then the Rattler stood still and waited patiently for the girl to recover consciousness. Wounded burros he had met with before; a fainting girl here and there also, but not one like this. They generally kicked like the burro, and went into hysterics. A rush of cold water or a sudden jolt were equally efficacious as remedies, he had found. Neither one appeared adapted for this particular case, so he waited and watched her. It was a thoroughbred face; the features small and finely modeled, with the full-lipped, firmly curved Greek mouth—a mouth of decision and temper, as well as loveableness. Her linen cap had fallen to the ground, and two long braids of brown hair hung from her head to her shoulders as she lay upon the ground. They had circled her head, he remembered, like an aureole.

When Marie Louise opened her eyes there was no one near her. A few yards away the Rattler was busy trying to fit the side saddle from the burro onto the chestnut. He glanced at her carelessly and nodded his head.

"All right now, ain't you? Did you good to rest. Are you ready to travel?"

"I think I can go on alone." She shut her lips closely and tried to rise. The Rattler caught her as she fell back.

"Now keep still, and don't go trying any fool girl tricks. I'll lift you."

He did so very easily—very much as Marie Louise would have taken a child up in her arms—and placed her in the saddle on the chestnut.

"The burro'll stick it out until someone gets back to him," he assured her. "Put your hand on my shoulder and steady yourself."

With one hand holding the chestnut's bridle near the bit and the other resting on the back of her saddle, he guided the horse down the hillside. Her hand held his shoulder for support, and once or twice as she swayed he put his arm about her and held her safely. The first three-quarters of a mile was covered in total silence. They had reached the flat, bare stretch of wilderness lying between the foothills. The *Senorita* looked at the face beside her for the first time.

"I am thirsty," she said.

"You'll have to wait awhile. There's no water within a couple of miles, except that back where we came from. We're in New Mexico now."

"Over the border." She remembered what Esteban had said. The Rattler's life was not worth a peso if he crossed the border. For the first time during the adventure she felt a thrill of excitement.

"You must not go as far as the camp."

"Why not?" He looked up at her face.

"Because," she flashed, but went on briefly; "because I understand it would be dangerous for you."

"Maybe so. Things like that don't worry me. If they're going to get me, sure they'll get me one side of the border as the other. That's what I believe."

"You're a fatalist."

"What's that?"

"A person who believes things happen of their own accord. It's a delightful way to think. You never bother over anything, because you know everything is going to happen anyway, and you can't help it."

"Yes; I guess that's what I believe, all right," he said slowly. "You don't at first; you think you can slam ahead and manage your whole life to suit yourself, and the first thing you know the reins are taken from you and there's some one leading your pony for you, over an unknown trail."

"Like this?"

(Continued on page 398)



Where Dutch Cheese Comes From

By E. M. VANALSTYNE



If you should happen to be in the quaint old city of Hoorn, in Holland, any fine morning at a little before ten, I strongly ad-

dition advise you to go to the market place and look at the cheeses. You probably never saw so much cheese in all your life. There they are, thousands of them, laid out in rows of two deep on a bed of straw, and arranged in blocks of from two to three hundred, all over the cobblestones that pave the ancient square where the cheese market has been held for centuries. Very early in the morning, before it is light, the cheeses are brought in from the country by the farmers and are unloaded, laid in regular rows on the straw and then carefully covered with a stout hempen cloth.

At the stroke of ten a bell is rung at the weigh-house, the old building shown on the corner of the street at the right of the illustration, and at this sound each owner uncovers his goods and awaits the visits of the cheese merchants. The merchant quietly approaches a pile of cheeses, selects several and raps them with his knuckles, as a doctor might, to see if they are as sound as they appear. If satisfied he inserts his tasting-iron, and instead of determining the value with his tongue, he merely rubs a small portion of the cheese between his thumb and first finger.

As soon as the business is transacted the weigh-house men come along with huge trays for the cheeses. The costume of these men is in striking contrast to that of the cheese makers. The latter are dressed very quietly, for the most part in black. The weigh-house men, on the contrary, don white trousers, short jackets and straw hats of various gay colors. These men are strong, muscular fellows, but it appears to be as much as two of them can do to stagger, rather than walk, with a tray of these cheeses from the market to the weigh-house.

From the scales the merchant directs his men to take the cheeses to his storehouse, where they ripen on racks in airy rooms before they find their way across the seas.

The old weigh-house was built in 1690, and though this is not particularly ancient for Holland, it is a typical Dutch building for all that, with its steep gambrel roof and strange leaded windows.

It is an old saying that the poor are the most generous helpers of the poor. And it sometimes happens that a poor man's exertions to earn sufficient to feed himself and family becomes a boon to others in like circumstances. The poverty of one place, too, often ministers to the needs of another. In a remarkable way is this illustrated in the once populous, thriving

town of Hoorn and the district round about. Today Hoorn can only live on the records of the past, yet it is a remarkable fact that though trade and population have decreased, there are very few of its inhabitants who feel the actual pinch of poverty. Possessed of deep religious principles, abstemious to the extent that the large majority of them do not drink anything stronger than tea and coffee, they are not of the class so often to be met with who expect Providence or the benevolent public to fight the battle of life for them. Every man and every woman believes most firmly that God helps those who help themselves. Hence every poor man's ambition is to possess a cow, and when he gets it he takes the utmost care of it.

The milking is done both by men and women. Very curious looking copper cans are used for the milk, and the poorer people convey the cans to their destination upon small, two-wheeled carts drawn by dogs. Often two or three dogs are harnessed to one cart, and the man or boy in charge sits on a little seat projecting over the wheel.

The pastures in Holland are not fenced in as they are over here, but are divided by ditches of water. And very queer the small, almost black, Dutch cattle look, browsing quietly in these flat fields or eating meal out of tubs painted bright red. The cows are so small, the fields so tiny and the landscape so flat, and the tubs set about the fields are so gaily colored, that from the window of a railway train the whole effect is almost like painted wooden animals set out on a toy farm by some child.

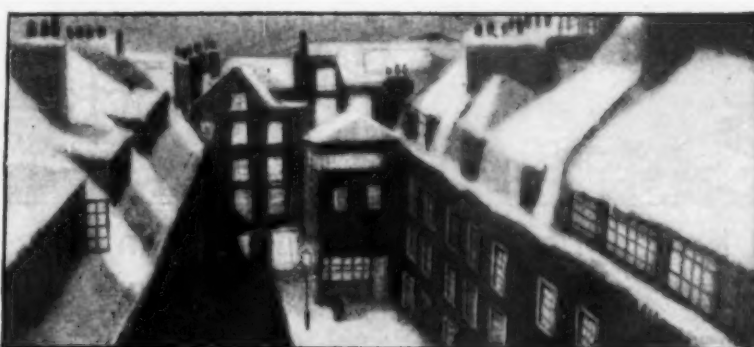
So far as the milking goes, the labor of the men is over by six o'clock in the evening. Next the cream is taken from the milk and made either into butter or sold. The skimmed milk that remains is then ready to be made into cheese. It is by this extensive cheese-making that the poor in the district of Hoorn, and in fact the greater part of the rural inhabitants near the Zuider Zee, are saved from penury. Their cheese, too, keeps well, for the mites that attack other cheeses never approach the real Dutch.

As the Dutchman protects his cows from all the many ills attending exposure to extreme cold by the simple arrangement of a warm room, so he protects his cheese from becoming the prey of millions of living organisms by an equally simple plan. Instead of using rennet, as do the cheese-makers of all the rest of the world, he has recourse to an acid that requires no greater labor to produce the cheese and secures its immunity from undesirable microbes.



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MARKET PLACE AT HOORN, HOLLAND, SHOWING THE THOUSANDS OF DUTCH CHEESES AND THE QUAIN OLD WEIGH-HOUSE



Practical Ideas About Making Plain Soups, Meat Dishes and Using Left-Overs

By MRS. SARAH MOORE

PLAIN cooking can be just as palatable as fancy dishes of all sorts. And there is no good reason why the woman with a slender income, who cannot afford expensive foods, should not serve a meal that is as pleasing to the taste as many that are prepared by a French chef. The following recipes will help her to accomplish this:

BEEF SOUP.—Have the butcher break up a marrow bone, then put it in the soup kettle and cover with cold water; add half a carrot, two stalks of celery and an onion, all chopped fine. Simmer this until the vegetables are very soft, then take out the bone, cool the soup and skim it, rub through a sieve and then reheat it. Add one cupful of cold mashed potato, one tablespoonful of minced parsley, one tablespoonful of butter, a pinch of soda and one teaspoonful of cornstarch rubbed smooth in a small cupful of cold water. Cook until it thickens, and serve immediately with croutons.

BAKED BEAN SOUP.—Chop fine one pound of lean beef and one pound of salt pork. Add a quart can of baked beans, one bunch of celery chopped fine and one large onion sliced. Cover with cold water and simmer for three hours. Then rub through a sieve and reheat, skimming carefully. Season to taste and serve.

MARYLAND OYSTER SOUP.—Take four dozen oysters and, with their liquor and a glassful of white wine, parboil them. Drain the oysters, saving the liquor. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and one pint of milk. Cook until it thickens, then add the oyster liquor and two cupfuls of fish or veal stock. Season with salt, red pepper, Worcestershire sauce and a drop or two of tabasco. Now thicken with the yolks of four eggs beaten smooth with half a cupful of cream; add the oysters, after you have chopped them fine, and half a cupful of cracker crumbs. Add one tablespoonful of minced parsley and serve.

IRISH MUTTON SOUP.—Chop two pounds of mutton and put it into two quarts of cold water with half a sliced onion. Bring to a boil and skim, adding one teaspoonful of salt; cool and strain. Reheat, and then add half a cupful of rice which has been soaked in cold water for three hours. Simmer half an hour and add one cupful of boiling milk.

TURKEY SOUP.—Break the bones of your left-over turkey into as small pieces as possible, and add all the pieces of dressing and meat that are not good enough to be served cold. Chop one carrot, one parsnip and one onion and add it, with the turkey, to two quarts of cold water. Add also two bay leaves, four sprigs of parsley, six cloves and one teaspoonful of salt. If you can get them, add eight peppercorns. Allow this to simmer four hours, when the stock will be reduced to one quart. Pour this through a strainer and set away overnight to cool. Take off the fat and reheat it. Add to it one pint of cream and two tablespoonfuls of flour and butter mixed. Serve with croutons.

CLAM BOUILLON.—Chop two cupfuls of clams fine and put in a saucepan in their own liquor. Scald them and skim, then add two cupfuls of water, one tablespoonful of chopped celery, a bay leaf, a sprig of parsley and a little pepper. Bring to a boil, strain through cheesecloth and serve in cups with whipped cream on top.

CREAM OF ONION SOUP.—Peel and cut into thin slices a dozen small white onions and fry them a light brown in a tablespoonful of butter. Add to the onions one pint of sweet milk, one quart of boiling water, a saltspoonful of salt, the

same amount of white pepper, half a teaspoonful of sugar and a pinch of ground mace. Cook half an hour very slowly and strain through a fine sieve. Add the yolks of three eggs well beaten and a cupful of cream. Serve at once.

NOODLES FOR SOUP.—Beat one egg light and stir in half a cupful of flour and a saltspoonful of salt. Knead and roll as thin as possible on a molding board dusted with flour. Let this stand for five minutes, then roll up loosely. With a sharp knife cut thin slices from one end, and let these curls of dough lie on the board for half an hour. Have some boiling, slightly salted water; drop in the noodles and cook twenty-five minutes. Drain well and add to hot soup or beef broth.

LEFT-OVER VEGETABLES.—Cut whatever you have cold into dice, warm them over in butter and a little stock or hot water, with salt and pepper, and turn them over your omelet before folding it or put them around the omelet on the serving dish.

ESCALLOPED ROAST BEEF.—On the bottom of your baking dish put a layer of sliced raw onions, then a layer of sliced tomatoes or the pulp of canned tomatoes, then a layer of cold roast beef cut into very small pieces. Fill the dish in this order, seasoning the layers of roast beef with salt and pepper and moisten with a little stock or thin gravy. On the top place a layer of cracker or bread crumbs. Bake about an hour.

SUNDAY-NIGHT TONGUE.—Grate the remains of your cold tongue very fine and mix it with the yolk of an egg, a spoonful of cream and finely chopped parsley, some pepper and salt. Heat it thoroughly and pour over narrow slices of well-buttered toast. Sprinkle over it very thickly some fine breadcrumbs stirred in melted butter. Shake a little red pepper over and brown quickly in a hot oven.

YORKSHIRE SAUSAGE.—Put some good plump sausages, or slices of sausage meat, in a large dripping pan and pour over them a batter made as follows: Two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, three well-beaten eggs and two cupfuls of milk; mix well and pour over the sausage in the dripping pan and bake in a hot oven for thirty minutes.

SHEPHERD'S PIE.—Take one cupful of cold chopped meat, mix with it half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of lemon juice or half a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a little pepper, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one cupful of boiling water and butter the size of a hickory nut. Stir all well together and put in a frying pan and let it cook on the back of the stove till it begins to look rather dry. Heat two cupfuls of mashed potatoes with half a cupful of milk and half a teaspoonful of salt. Butter a baking dish and cover the sides and bottom with a layer of the potato an inch thick. Put the meat in the center and cover it all over with the rest of the potato and smooth it. Put bits of butter on top and let it brown in a hot oven. Serve with cucumber pickles or chowchow.

HOT POT.—Get a couple of pounds of beef (rib cut is the best), put it in a pot with a couple of minced onions, five or six little green whole peppers, a few cloves, a handful of seeded raisins, one cupful of tomatoes, eight or ten olives, a bit of thyme, one big tablespoonful of drippings and a cupful of water and vinegar. Cover the pot tightly and let it simmer slowly until the meat is cooked to pieces; then a tablespoonful of butter well coated with flour is stirred in.

MUTTON POT ROAST WITH PRUNES.—Cook one sliced onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter, add a mutton chop for each person, salt and pepper to taste and a little water. When the meat is tender add one pound of prunes which have been

(Continued on page 404)



The Work Table

A Smart Knitted Tie and Something New in Fancy Purses and a Crocheted Work Bag



THIS bag purse, made in the popular "crazy" stitch, is most useful and not difficult to manage. It consists of four pieces—the outside, the two V-shaped gussets and (this is its special charm for many) the lining, which gives it not only a lining, but practically three divisions. It may be made of one color, or the outer piece of one color and the lining of a second. Two ounces of tie or

purse silk or crochet thread will be needed, and one steel hook No. 4. For the outer bag make a chain of 62; turn, and in the second chain work 1 d c, 2 ch, 2 treble; miss 2 ch, and repeat 1 d c, 2 ch, 2 treble in the next, 19 times more, when there will be 20 little points. Turn, and in the same manner work back 20 points; repeat this row 33 times. In the next three rows decrease by working the first 2 and last 2 points together. This makes half the bag. Turn the work over, and along the straight line of the foundation chain work your 20 points, and repeat as for first half. The work thus wears equally and stretches equally on both sides of the bag. For each gusset make a ch of 20 and work 18 treble for 3 rows; decrease one stitch at the end of each row after these until one stitch only remains. For the lining make a ch of 62 and work 60 treble; repeat this row for 45 rows. To make up the bag, sew the gussets onto the sides of the outer piece, beginning at the fourth row down. Turn bag inside out and sew lining down both sides of bag on outer edge of gussets. This purse would show to good advantage if mounted on a clasp of either silver or gilt.



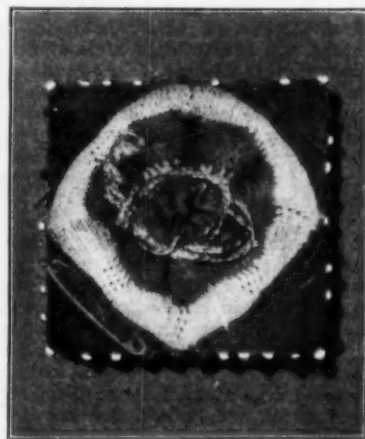
PURSE IN "CRAZY" STITCH



STRIPED TIE KNITTED ON TWO NEEDLES

STRIPED TIE KNITTED ON TWO NEEDLES.—This pretty tie is so light that only half an ounce of silk is required. For the ground color a half-ounce ball of knitting silk will be more than sufficient, while the stripes may be knitted in any good contrasting color one may happen to have left over after knitting other ties, otherwise a half-ounce ball of color 2 will have to be procured; also a pair of steel knitting needles No. 19. In color 1 cast on 21 stitches and knit 14 rows thus: Knit 2, purl 2 and repeat, finishing the row with knit 1. Always slip the first stitch to insure having a neat

edge, except when joining alternate colors, when knit the first stitch. *15th row—Join color 2, knit plain. 16th row—Knit 2, purl 2 and repeat, finishing the row with knit 1. 17th row (color 1)—Knit plain. 18th row—Knit 2, purl 2 and repeat, finishing with knit 1. 19th row (color 2)—Knit plain. 20th row—Knit 2, purl 2 and repeat, finishing with knit 1. 21st row (color 1)—Knit plain. 22d row—Knit 2, purl 2, finish with knit 1. 23d row (color 2)—Knit plain. 24th row—Knit 2, purl 2, finish with knit 1. 25th row (color 1)—Knit plain. 26th to 30th rows—Knit 2, purl 2, finish with knit 1. 31st row (color 2)—Knit plain. 32d row—Knit 2, purl 2, finish with knit 1. 33d row (color 1)—Knit plain. 34th to 38th rows—Knit 2, purl 2, finish with knit 1. Repeat from * (15th row) and continue to work in pattern stripe for about 8 inches. To decrease for neck: Decrease in plain row (15th row). First decrease—Knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, knit 9, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, knit 2 at end, thus reducing the number of stitches to 17. Work pattern stripe from 16th to 38th row. Then, for the second decrease, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, knit 5, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, knit 2. There will now be 13 stitches. Repeat pattern stripe from 16th to 38th row, and for the third decrease, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, knit 2 (9 stitches). For the neck: On these 9 stitches work 12 inches in pattern stripe. Now increase in plain row (15th row) for second end of tie. For the first increase, knit 2, make 2 extra stitches by knitting into the front and also into the back of the 3d and 4th stitches, knit 1, make 2 extra stitches in the same way in the 4th and 3d stitches from end of row, knit 2. There will now be 13 stitches. Knit 23 rows in pattern stripe on these 13 stitches. For the second increase, knit 2, make an extra stitch in 3d and 4th stitches, knit 5, make an extra stitch in 4th and 3d from the end, knit 2 (17 stitches). Work 23 rows in pattern stripe on these 17 stitches, and, for the third increase, knit 2, make an extra stitch in the 3d and 4th, knit 9, make an extra stitch in the 4th and 3d from the end, knit 2. There will now be 21 stitches. On these work 14 inches (or length required) in the pattern stripe; finish with 14 rows of color 1 to match first end. Cast off. If the neck, as given here, should be considered too narrow, only two decreases and two increasings need be made in order to widen it.



A Dainty CROCHETED WORK BAG

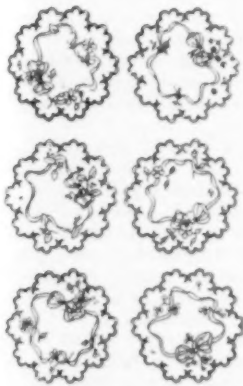
WORK BAG IN CROCHET.—This is a quickly-made little bag, to be worked in two colors. It is a good size for taking away with one for a visit, as it is big enough to hold a thimble, two spools of cotton, bodkin, needles, a thread or two of darning cotton and pins. One-quarter of an ounce each of two colors crochet silk, a No. 4 hook and a small piece of cardboard will be required to make it. For the base of bag, make a chain of 62; turn, miss 2 and work 60 treble; repeat the row of 60 treble until the piece of work is quite square (about 27 rows in all); work one round of d c all around. Make a second square. Put one aside, and on the first work thus: Lay the square on the table and fold the points into the center, thus making a smaller square; tack them flat and, with the points toward yourself, work

(Continued on page 408)

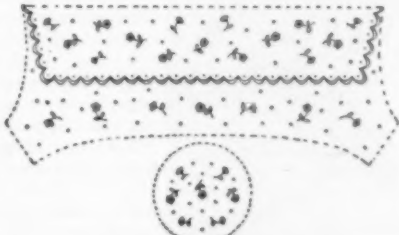
SELF-TRANSFERABLE EMBROIDERY PATTERNS

The Simplest Made—Could not be More Simple. See Directions Below. All Transfer Patterns 10c. Each

DIRECTIONS.—Designs can be transferred in two ways: **No. 1**—Lay pattern face down on material; wet back of pattern until design shows through, then cover back of wet pattern with stiff paper and rub in one direction with crumpled cloth. This is the best way, and **does not wet the material**. **No. 2**—Lay material on hard, smooth surface and sponge with damp cloth; material must be damp, **not wet**; lay pattern face down on damp material; press firmly and rub in one direction with crumpled cloth. When transferring, be very careful not to let pattern slip.



No. 48—Design for Half a Dozen Dollies. They can be worked in outline, French embroidery or buttonhole. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 20—Baby's Cap. Forget-me-nots to be worked in French embroidery. This is exceedingly dainty and effective if worked in pale-blue wash silk on fine white linen. In this case, the cap should have blue ribbon ties. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



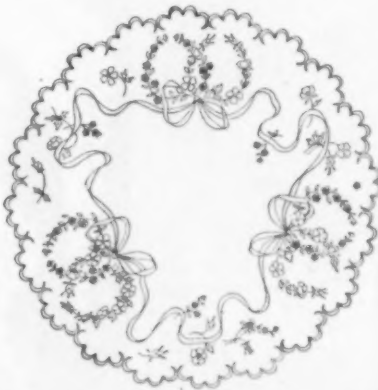
No. 19—Collar and Cuff Set for Wallachian embroidery. Matching Nos. 17 and 21. This can be worked in solid French and outline stitch, if preferred. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 46—Design for Embroidering a Tray Cloth. This can be worked in solid French embroidery, outline stitch and buttonhole. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 17—Skirt Panels for Wallachian Embroidery. Matching designs Nos. 19 and 21, for waist and collar and cuffs. If desired, this can be worked in French embroidery and outline stitch. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 47—Round Centerpiece, floral and ribbon design. Can be worked in almost any way preferred. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 49—Embroidery Design, carnations. Can be used for the fronts of shirt waists, centerpieces, bureau scarfs or any desired purpose. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 21—Wallachian Embroidery Design, for front of shirt waist or dress waist. Matching Nos. 17 and 19. This can be worked in solid French embroidery and outline stitch if preferred. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

Art in Manicuring the Nails

With a short orange stick, a sandpaper chip and a bit of chamois—all of which may be conveniently carried in an ordinary shopping bag—the finger nails may be kept in an ideal condition without the aid of a professional manicure. But they should be attended to directly after the hands are washed, no matter how often that may seem to be necessary, and the process requires three minutes' time. While drying the hands, take care to press the cuticle at the nails' base as far back as possible. This will develop the desirable white crescents, which are a distinguishing mark of the regularly cared-for hands, and as nail cultivation begins at their base, one should avoid bruising the cuticle at that place, lest hangnails ensue, says the "Herald."

When the fingers are thoroughly dried, probe and clean the upper portion of the nails with the orange stick, taking pains not to tear the flesh of the fingers or to scratch the inside of the nails, as the white border at the top, to be beautiful, must be transparent and absolutely flawless.

Even if the surface of the nails is slightly discolored or stained, do not be tempted into using the end of the orange stick upon them. They should never be scraped with any sort of hard instrument, as their enamel is so ex-

ceedingly delicate that it may not resume its normal condition for a long time. Far better to patiently scrub them with a soap or a little pumice and endure the temporary mortification than to run the risk of permanently injuring them. Likewise, if the stick is pressed into their base and under the flesh it will cause a soft place in the growing portion of the nail and in time an unsightly scar will appear on the part above the moon, which should be kept delicately pink, as is the heart of a white rose.

To keep the nails any longer than the finger tips is a mistake, as they are then liable to break or to crack. Neither is it a good plan to sharply point them. They would better be gradually curved to follow the natural shape of the finger tips. This may be accomplished by running the sandpaper chip over them once or twice after each hand washing. It will be found that the practice will do away with the necessity of using scissors, which in the hands of an amateur manicurist and even of one supposed to be an expert, often work more evil than good, as there is always a temptation to shape the tips of the nails with them. This habit will soon render them tough and brittle, rather than thin and flexible. Nor should bits of semi-detached cuticle be clipped, for that will thicken the flesh at the top of the fingers.

The chamois rag used regularly will polish the nails quite as satisfactorily as the manicure powders, and by inducing circulation will bring the blood to the finger tips. That will cause them to grow prettily and deliciously color nails that are maintained in the correct state of tissue-paper transparency.

Light and Darkness as Remedies

"LIGHT is good for toothache; darkness is bad for it. If you are a toothache sufferer, haven't you often noticed how the pain in your jaw increases when, late at night, you turn off the light and try to sleep?"

The speaker was a doctor, says the New Orleans "Times-Democrat." He went on:

"Light, you see, is good for the toothache. There are a number of diseases it is good for—asthma, cold in the head, earache. These diseases in the dark all grow worse. Darkness is good for a sick headache and for neuralgia and for nausea. Haven't you ever noticed it? Light and darkness—they are remedies recognized at last, and today we prescribe them the same as we do quinine or nux."

A BORE is a man who talks about his own motor car when you want to talk about yours.—"Lippincott's."

Fancy Work

In the embroidered pillow-cases (Nos. 840-841) shown on this page we are offering you something entirely new. Every woman enjoys having a daintily appointed bedroom, and these pillow-cases dress up a bed most beautifully. They are made out of the new muslin that is woven in the loom in tubular shape, so that no side seam is necessary, and all you have to do after the embroidery is finished is to sew one short seam on the end. This is a great economy, as pillow-cases always wear first along the side seam, and having this portion solid muslin will make them last much longer. We furnish these pillow-cases in two patterns, both suitable for eyelet embroidery. One pattern comes with any desired initial.



No. 840—Embroidered Pillow-Case, made of the new muslin that is woven in tubular shape and only requires sewing up on one end. Size, 22½x36 inches. The embroidery is to be done in eyelet and buttonhole stitch. Pattern stamped on pillow-case, 30 cents; pattern stamped on pillow-case will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Stamped pillow-case and embroidery cotton for working, 45 cents; stamped pillow-case and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 3 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Perforated pattern and stamping material for applying design to any pillow-case will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. We pay postage.



No. 841—Embroidered Pillow-Case, made of muslin exactly similar to No. 840. Size 22½x36 inches. Pattern stamped on pillow-case muslin, with any desired initial, 30 cents; pattern stamped on pillow-case muslin, with any desired initial, will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Stamped pillow-case and embroidery cotton for working, 45 cents; stamped pillow-case and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 3 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Perforated pattern and stamping material for applying design to any pillow-case will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. When ordering, kindly state initial desired. We pay postage.



No. 843—Baby Cap, worked on imported Irish linen. Pattern stamped on linen (cut in two sizes, six months and two years), 20 cents; pattern stamped on linen will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. Stamped linen and embroidery cotton for working, 30 cents; stamped linen and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. When ordering, kindly state size required. We pay the postage.

Be sure to send for our "Guide to Lace Making." You will find it simply invaluable. It tells how to make all the fancy work that is shown in McCall's Magazine and explains all about the different stitches—the exact and easiest way of working them. It contains illustrations showing the details of each stitch—Duchesse, Honiton, Renaissance, Flemish, Arabian, etc. This very valuable little book may be purchased by you for the insignificant sum of six cents, and will be appreciated by all who love lace making.

Department

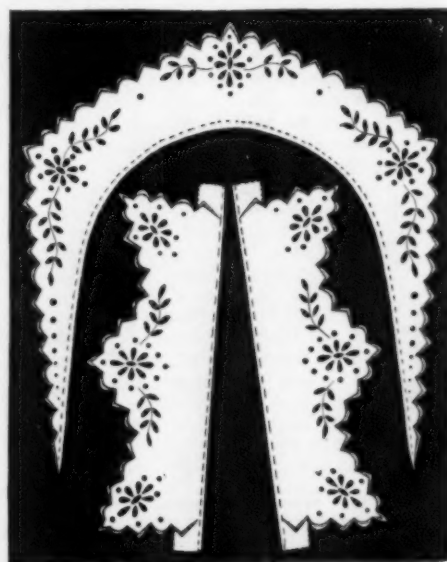
The dainty little cap for a baby or small child (No. 843) is of white linen done in eyelet embroidery. It can be lined with padded silk in white, pale pink or blue, to make it suitable for winter wear.

No. 842 is a stylish collar and cuff set for a coat or tailor-made suit. This is intended to be worn next spring, but now is the time to commence embroidering it.

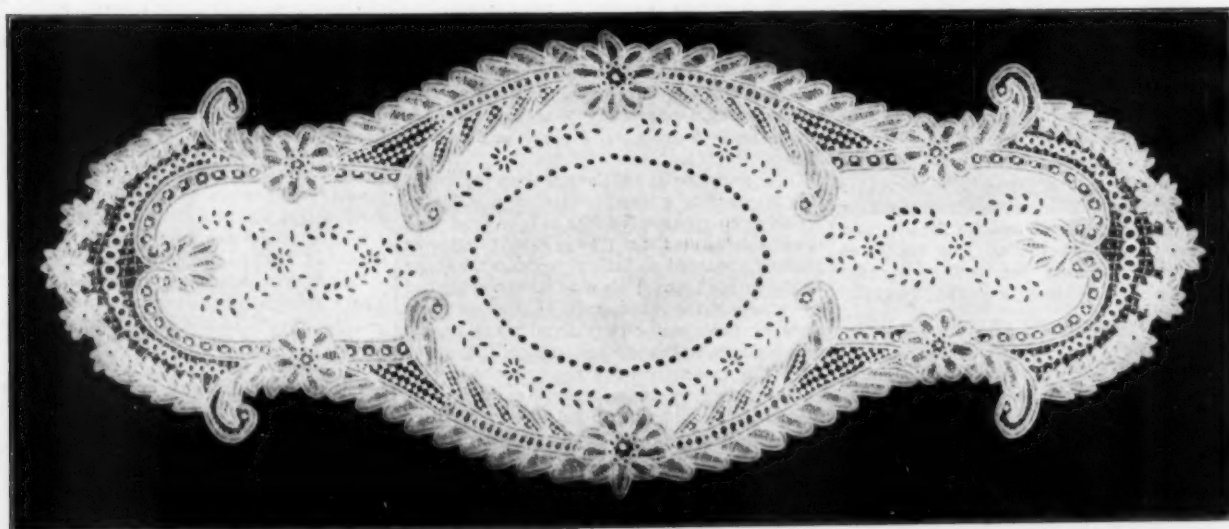
What could be handsomer than the lace and linen bureau or sideboard scarf (No. 844)? This is an imported model of an entirely new shape.

You may obtain any and all of these lovely fancy work designs, and materials for making same, absolutely free as premiums for getting subscribers for McCall's Magazine. The small price of 50 cents a year makes this very easy.

Send for our illustrated price list of fancy work patterns and materials. It is sent free on request.



No. 842—Collar and Cuff Set, for tailor-made suit or coat. This will be the very latest spring style and should be worked during the winter. Pattern stamped on imported Irish linen, 25 cents; pattern stamped on imported Irish linen will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Pattern and embroidery cotton for working, 30 cents; pattern and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



No. 844—Sideboard or Bureau Scarf 20x52 inches, made with a combination of Renaissance lace braid and linen embroidered in eyelet work. Pattern stamped on cambric, 25 cents; pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Pattern and material for working, including linen, \$1.20; pattern and material for working, including linen, will be given free for getting 3 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

Uses of Glycerine

PURE glycerine, it is said, is an unappreciated substance that would prove wonderfully useful to the housekeeper. For laundry purposes, if one believes what she hears, it is simply invaluable, especially in the washing of blankets, flannels and, indeed, all materials for which softened water is imperative. The quantity to be used for such purposes is practically infinitesimal, so that it is not extravagant; for instance, a tablespoonful of the pure article in a large bucket, in which such large and cumbrous things as blankets would be washed, will prove exceedingly useful. Applied to boots, when these have been impaired and hardened by damp, wet or mud, it prevents cracks and untimely signs of wear. It should be put on with a rag overnight and wiped off before the blacking is applied in the morning. A teaspoonful of the same substance added to every pound of flour used in bread and cake making is a great improvement. Both doughs will be "shorter," and the article when baked will keep fresh much longer. Finally, a tablespoonful of glycerine to every pound of fruit used in making jam will often do away altogether with the early crystallization which is the bane of the thrifty housewife.

How to Succeed

JOHN G. JOHNSON, Philadelphia's famous lawyer, was talking in the smoking-room of a liner about work. "In my youth," said Mr. Johnson, "I was ambitious—ambitious in an aimless and desultory way. In early youth, of course, one understands neither life nor oneself. An aged millionaire questioned me one day good-humoredly.

"You are ambitious," he said.

"I am," I agreed.

"Why," said the millionaire, 'do you want to rise?'

"So that I can do as I like," I answered.

"The millionaire smiled and shook his head.

"Ah, my boy," he said, 'it is only when we do as we don't like that we succeed.'"—Denver "Republican."

The Coming of Kitty

Why didn't I speak before she went?

That was, I may say, my fixed intent;

And yet it was idle dreaming,

For how on earth can a man propose

Right under a watchful mother's nose?

I never was good at scheming.

And so, on that dreadful appointed day,

My beautiful Kitty was whisked away,

And the word was still unspoken—

The word whose answer should fill my heart

With bliss no other can e'er impart,

Or leave it forever broken.

For two long months has my dearest girl

Played "general post" in the social whirl,

And hearts by the baker's dozen

Must sure have been laid at her dainty feet;

And how will she care today to meet

A poor and a distant cousin?

But her letter, I think, has made it plain,

They are coming today by the midday train.

Was it meant for a kind permission?

Well, here I am as the train comes in,

Amid running porters and steam and din,

And I pity my own condition.

And here she is, in whose heavenly eyes

I catch the light of a glad surprise,


And a welcome all delighted.

Oh, Kitty, my dear, you need not speak—

I can tell by the flush on your sun-tanned cheek

That your love is still unlighted!

VICTOR



1 Caruso	15 Abott
2 Sembrich	16 Farrar
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4 Scotti	18 Homer
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The actual living, breathing voices of the world's greatest opera singers in all their power, sweetness and purity.

Hear the Victor—any Victor dealer will gladly play it for you. \$30 to \$500.

Write for catalogues of the Victor and Victor Records.

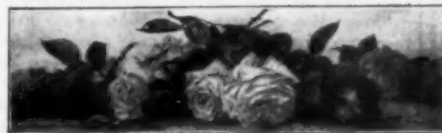
Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Belmont Gramophone Co. Montreal Canadian Distributors.

To get best results, use only Victor Needles on Victor Records.

A complete list of new Victor Records for January will be found in the January number of Munsey's, Scribner's, McClure's, Century, Everybody's, Current Literature; and February Cosmopolitan.

FREE! "A YARD OF ROSES" FREE!



FREE THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE. "A Yard of Roses" is one of the grandest flower pictures ever offered. 1 yard long, on heavy copper plate paper, in ten beautiful colors; a handsome ornament for any home that you will always be proud of. To introduce our splendid home magazine which has a half million readers, we mail this grand work of art, all charges paid to anyone sending 10 cts. for trial subscription to The Household. We also have other "Yard" subjects, comprising Violets, Poppies, Kittens, Little Children, Pansies. We send 3 pictures and one year's subscription to our popular magazine for 25c, or all six for 50c. Send at once before they are gone. **HOUSEHOLD PICTURE Dept. 533 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.**

AGENTS WANTED to sell the best piano polish in the world

This polish is now being used by the leading piano dealers in America, put up in twenty-five and fifty cent bottles; also sold in bulk. Write for particulars and samples.

BEN. J. WAGNER

1132 BANKLICK ST., COVINGTON, KY.

We Trust You 10 Days

\$1.85 Each



Send no money, write today for this handsome 14-inch, beautifully curled, carefully selected, ostrich feather, any color. If you find it a big bargain, send \$1.85 each, or sell 3 feathers and get your own free. Enclose 6c. postage. Write for catalogue.

ANNA AYERS, Dept. G-51, 21 Quincy St., CHICAGO.



Three of our Graduates

BECOME A NURSE

We have trained thousands of women in their homes to earn \$10 to \$30 a week. Our success with 6200 students proves the value and efficiency of our method

This School has Succeeded

BECAUSE—Every community offers the Chautauqua nurse a field for practice.

BECAUSE—We seek only such pupils as derive real and lasting benefit. We retain no dissatisfied pupil.

BECAUSE—The course is practical and based upon our experience in training the largest body of nurses ever taught by any institution.

BECAUSE—Our students earn during study.

BECAUSE—You may try our course and stop if dissatisfied, without expense.

BECAUSE—We fix no age limit; our students average 35.

BECAUSE—We teach trained nurses, practical nurses and beginners.

If YOU want a larger sphere of influence, greater independence and worthier remuneration, send TODAY for 34 page Blue Book explaining our method; interesting stories of experience by our graduates and endorsement by physicians.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING
304 Main Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Letters from graduates shown in above cut.

"I owe my success as a nurse to the Chautauqua School."

—Mrs. Mary E. Fulton, King Ferry, New York.

"I have all the work I can do—receive \$5 a week."

—Miss Virginia Avers, 485 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"On my last case I received \$50 a week." —Mrs. Elizabeth W. Stevick, 772 North 23d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



"Used while you sleep." **Diphtheria, Catarrh.**

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever dreaded Croup cannot exist where Cresolene is used.

It acts directly on the nose and throat, making breathing easy in the case of colds; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough.

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THE FAY STOCKING CO., 64 E. St., Elvira, O.

An Empty Threat—The Story of a Misunderstanding

(Continued from page 355)

enough money. . . . Oh! Thank you so much, Mrs. Arthur. I only want five cents; I've got some."

With her last nickel Milady took the street car—home!

VI.

The flat was dark and silent.

"Roy!" called Milady, quaveringly. "Roy!"

Had he gone, too?

"It's too much!" cried Milady. Despair seized her. She drew the long breath that opens the floodgates, and—

The jar and click of a latchkey in the lock, the sound of his footstep, sent her springing up into the arms of her young husband.

"Oh, Roy, Roy! . . ."

"Darling!" through the darkness. Ah, he wasn't going to mention "bad pennies!"

"You're home?"

"Oh, I should think I was!"

"Oh, Roy, I have had such a horrid time!"

"Dear Milady, so have I."

"I've been all over town. Nobody would have me . . . I mean . . . All my people were out. . . ."

"So were mine, confound 'em! Not a man I knew at home. And you—" (for a second resentment mastered him again)—"you had left me—"

"I couldn't have meant to!"

"It looked uncommon like it!" maintained the very young husband. "But— Here, you give me that bag, Milady; standing there dead tired, holding that heavy thing!"

He snatched it from her, amazed at the lightness of it. Then the lock parted, showing the bag to be—empty! Empty as her threat of leaving him! And he tossed it aside, to clasp her once more in his arms as though he would never let her go again.

THE END.

Napoleon Loved Singing

NAPOLEON has been described as almost a music hater. A recent writer put him at the very foot of the list of modern rulers so far as appreciation or even toleration of music was concerned.

Now comes an English denial of the slander. In the "Gentlewoman" it is admitted that the musical tastes of the "Corsican ogre" were not elevated; but for all that he loved singing so much that many a time, after a concert, he ordered the vocalists to come to the palace and sing before him and the Empress Josephine.

A curious anecdote is told of his brusque manner of dealing with artists. One night at a concert at the Tuileries, while Duport, the famous violoncellist, was performing a solo, the Emperor suddenly entered. His Majesty nodded his head approvingly, and when the piece was finished said to Duport:

"How the deuce do you manage to keep that instrument so motionless?" And, taking up the 'cello, he tried to jam it between his spurred boots.

Poor Duport nearly fainted when he saw his treasure treated like a war horse. For several minutes he looked on, trembling from head to foot. At last, however, he darted forward and called out "Sir!" in such pathetic tones that the Emperor handed him back the instrument.

Duport thereupon showed how the instrument was held, but every time his imperial master extended his hand to attempt to do it himself Duport threw himself back in alarm. Finally Josephine whispered something to her husband, who burst out laughing and put an end to the 'cello lesson.

On the Unknown Trail

(Continued from page 391)

"A good deal. You can't help yourself, and you've got to travel the way I say."

"Because I happen to be crippled temporarily?"

"That's it. When fate cripples a fellow, and turns him loose, he's sure to travel the unknown trail and get lost; or maybe he thinks he's lost. I don't. I believe there's that other hand on the bridle, and there's somebody leading who knows the way."

"And you feel that your unknown trail leads over the border?"

"I ain't afraid to go." He smiled up at her suddenly.

"I hate to feel that perhaps I may be the cause of trouble for you." She hesitated. "You see, I am not a fatalist; I'm afraid I believe in common sense more than in destiny. Just a little applied at the right moment will very often alter circumstances. Don't you think if you took me, say a mile from camp, and left me, I would find my way? We might arrange about the horse, Esteban could take it back over the border and leave it with you at a given point."

"I'm going straight to the camp," answered the Rattler, deliberately.

"But my uncle—" Again she hesitated. It was extremely difficult trying to carry on a conversation with a person when the person, in an entirely impersonal fashion, owing to necessity, was obliged to hold her about the waist, as the Rattler did every now and then. She waited until they had passed over the rocky patch of land and the arm was removed. "My uncle is Tristram Knight. He is interested in copper, as I told you, and I know he expects to meet some persons from Grismer on business. It would be hard for you, and very much more so for me, should you meet anyone in camp whom you—"

"Who'd be likely to arrest me," he finished. "Well, you needn't worry; I won't get into any trouble. For one thing, you're not going to explain any details about me offhand. If I get you to the camp in safety you're going to play fair."

"Esteban—"

"Esteban knows me well enough not to offer any explanations. Anyhow, I ain't dependent on either him or you for an introduction. I ain't taking you home as a favor. It's just convenient for me. I'm on my way to the arroyo on my own account."

At his words her first impression of him came back. It had not been four weeks since a party of well-to-do Americans had been robbed and killed on the Mexican border. Her uncle was wealthy. The Rattler was a desperado, an outlaw, a man who had killed three men, and probably more. He must have heard of her uncle's business deal.

After a prolonged silence, the Rattler looked at her with a keen measuring of her reasons for ignoring him.

"You've heard all about me, haven't you? Heard I was about the toughest proposition around here—yes?"

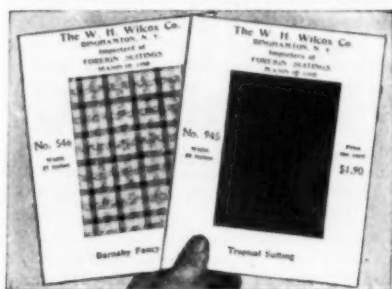
She did not answer.

"Didn't you?" he demanded. "Didn't you hear all about the claims, and how I killed three men?"

"Esteban said there were others, too. Some from the posses."

"He's a— It ain't so." He stopped abruptly, the color surging darkly to his face. "A man's got a right to defend his own life, ain't he? And if, in the defence, the other fellow gets the worst of it, what is it—crime or fate?"

(To be concluded next month)



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ADMIRAL PERCALES

Care of the New-Born Baby

(Continued from page 386)

A baby is likely to chafe, and too much stress cannot be laid on this one thing. Children never should be allowed to wear wet clothing. Change as soon as wet. Bathe the chafed parts carefully and powder well after each change. Very thin starch is excellent to use in such cases. Diapers should never be used except after being well washed.

A baby's wardrobe can be as elaborate as a mother may wish. The following list, however, includes all that is really needed, and with careful management such an outfit can easily be made to last until the little one is placed in short clothes: Plain dresses, made long and buttoning in the back or snugly tied at the neck (nainsook or fine longcloth forms the best material for these). Then there should be four long petticoats, four long-sleeved flannel shirts, each long enough to reach the diapers. Besides these are needed four strips of flannel, eighteen inches long and six inches wide, for bands; four dozen cotton diapers, three or four woolen shoulder blankets (the knitted sort preferred), two dozen each of large and small safety pins.

Knitted boots are unnecessary while a baby is wearing long clothes. The time is past when mothers dressed babies in long and elaborately-made dresses; plain dresses, with just a little edging at the neck and sleeves, are best for the new baby. These should be about eighteen inches longer than the baby itself.

Keep a baby dry, warm and well fed and it will be little care. After the bath, feed the baby and put it to bed. Arrange, if possible, so that the bed can be in the open air—in the baby buggy, for instance—and see that the child is well protected from the wind and sun. If it cries, turn it over. A clothes basket with a pillow placed inside makes a splendid bed. If used for outdoors, put on a chair, not close to the ground.

In the winter have a jug of hot water, well covered, at the foot of the crib or in the carriage or basket. A rubber water bottle is best of all, but this lacking, take an ordinary jug, being sure that the cork fits tight and that it is impossible for the jug to leak. Fill the jug with hot water, changing every three or four hours, and it will keep baby's bed nice and warm. Cover jug or bottle with an old piece of flannel.

Do not allow anyone to spoil your baby. As I told you, if you keep it warm, dry and well fed you need not worry. If the baby cries, and you know there are no pins sticking into it, that it is neither cold nor hungry, let it cry. It will soon learn that the fretting is useless and will stop. More babies are spoiled and allowed to drive a mother into a condition bordering on nervous prostration by the well-meant but outrageous liberties taken by relatives and friends, such as immediately picking up the baby when it cries, than people dream of. Do not walk with or rock the new baby, and do not let anyone else do so. A nurse ought to know better; if she does not, make her realize that you will not have your child spoiled. A little determination at the beginning of a child's life saves any amount of misery and sorrow for all concerned.

"NEXT month," writes one private citizen to another, "I am going moose hunting in New Brunswick with my friend Philip Nimrod, acting as Kermit to him." Thus we get a near view of the process by which language is enriched. Hail a new verb—"to Kermit"! Private secretary is too long a word and little used now. People say: "Who will Loeb for Taft?"—Life.

"NATIONAL" White Sale

Booklet Now Ready

The "NATIONAL" White Sale Booklet for January is ready—is going to be sent to two and one-half million women. One copy is ready for YOU, FREE. Will YOU write for it?

Forty-two New Waists are pictured, January Prices are quoted on the new muslin underwear, and the advance Spring skirts and silk suits are shown. Every page will interest YOU.

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The Confessions of a Lady Hermit

(Continued from page 358)

light of publicity which shines upon a trial for divorce. It is beyond me to suggest a remedy, but I think some of the wise ones should devise something.

In vain did the lady hermit try to preach the gospel of optimism, and to point out that the Creator intended that each of his children should have their average of happiness; that we have a right to demand of life that it be granted us. In vain did this L. H. declare that one should not meekly submit to conditions of unhappiness, but be up and doing; if one field of life be arid, seek pastures new and throw off the shackles of a false existence. But it all fell on ears dulled and a spirit broken. And the funny part of it is that we like Mr. H. as well as Mrs. H. Some natures expand under double harness, and others seem to warp, and if only the veil could be lifted a wee bit when we stand upon the brink of matrimony much misery might be avoided.

When Mrs. H. had departed from the Hermitage I fell musing upon the different marriages of my friends, and there came upon the scene of memory other jangling chords of marital misery. In a boarding-house where we spent a winter there was, in an adjoining room, a young couple whose unhappiness was the chief gossip of the house, and I am afraid there was more ridicule than sympathy for them.

The young woman had formerly adorned—or so she seemed to think—the stage, and out of countless stage-door admirers she had selected "George," who was poor, rather than So-and-so, who was rich. George was a kind and well-intentioned young man, who, it was believed, had no thought of marrying this little tetrant of the footlights, but when he found she was sincerely in love with him, he obligingly married her. Perhaps he loved her in spite of her violent and furious outbursts, in which she could be heard reviling him in very surprising language. She was absurdly jealous, and acquainted everyone with her dark suspicions as to George's infidelity before as well as after he became her property. One time she would be crying aloud how much abused she was, and soon after she would be discovered devouring him with caresses and calling him "tweetyums" and various original endearments; again, soon after threatening to leave him at once and hie away to the calcium-illuminated niche awaiting her on the rialto of the Great White Way. We all wondered how long George's patience would endure. She wanted a slave, one who would pet her continually, and she was not willing to be the genuine helpmeet who walks shoulder to shoulder with her husband, bearing her share of trial and upholding him, which is the highest ideal of marriage.

Several hours of this particular morning had now been taken up in deep thought upon the troubles of my unfortunate sisters, and I suddenly awoke to the fact that I had been neglecting my own, which had weighed upon me so heavily in the early morning. When I tried to take up the thread of my "blues," somehow the outlook had changed and the little blue demons had disappeared, not to return that day. All things being comparative, these thoughts united to make me appreciate all the more my own fortunate experience, and my mind turned back to the years in which we have jogged along contentedly in the peaceful path of matrimony. Occasionally we had stumbled against stones we failed to see while observing the stars, and, of course, received some bruises; but these knocks taught us, while looking above

and living in the rarified atmosphere of mental high altitudes, to glance ahead on the path we were treading, so that we might see and be prepared for obstacles, thereby saving ourselves many jolts, or at least softening them. One must descend to the material things of earth, even out of the skies of happiness, once in a while.

The sun has shone most of the time for us, but there have been days when it has been obscured by little bothers and trials. Such are sweetened by the knowledge that they are mutually shared and that we might strengthen and uphold each other. Sorrows and tribulations are great binders of human affection.

It is not to be wondered that so many divorces occur among the unfortunate opulent. I often pity them, for what can they know of the joys of love and marriage, when there is nothing to blend their lives, so that individual interests are lost in a common struggle?

These sons and daughters of wealth untold, who have luxuriously appointed palaces presented to them, can know naught of the joy of making a home little by little. What replaces with them the air-castles that we build and furnish in imagination from tours of window-shopping? Can they know aught to equal the pleasure of acquiring a long-desired piece of furniture or a cherished book? Do their easily-purchased Paris creations give the delight which we experience when one or the other adds to our modest wardrobes? Or the pleasure we feel when we see husband or wife arrayed in new apparel?

Life is but a great game of chance, after all. Sometimes, when the opportunity comes we do not see it or grasp it, whether it be for happiness or for fame, and in reaching out for the unattainable we fail to appreciate that which we have. I own to one superstition: that when I fail to so value that which I possess I am deprived of blessings which seem all the greater after they have fled.

When night sets in and the stillness and loneliness of my hermitage almost overcome me, I flee to my downy couch, first placing the telephone at my bedroom door, to which three bounds from my bed would carry me, should a reckless intruder come to disturb my rest or carry off my spoons. With one of Dumas' stories in hand I sail off to dreamland, murmuring prayers for and blessing upon the absent one with the sun-lit topknot.

With much love to you and the kiddies,

Affectionately,

SALLIE.

A Problem

THOMAS W. LAWSON, at a dinner in Boston, talked about success.

"Success in finance," he said, "is due in a great measure to prompt action. The doubting, hesitating, Hamlet type of man had best keep out of finance. He is sure to be swamped. The Street has no use for him. Such a man always makes me think of my boyhood friend, Grimes. Grimes was a falterer, a doubter, a Hamlet of the worst type. One night I dropped in on him and found him bent in a brown study over a white vest. 'Hello, Grimes,' said I. 'What's the matter?'"

"'This vest,' said he. 'It's too dirty to wear, and not dirty enough to send to the wash. I don't know what to do about it.'—Washington 'Star.'"

"Ah, kind friend," said the minister, "it is deeds, not words, that count."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the woman. "Did you ever send a telegram?"—Detroit "Free Press."

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under heavy bonds not to let anybody else have any of it or know how it is made.

For Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, to whom nature, aided by the young Queen's love for outdoor exercises, gave a glorious complexion, one perfume suffices. This is eau de cologne, which she uses plentifully in her cold bath each morning.

A few drops of this same perfume on her handkerchief is enough for Queen Victoria of Spain, who believes in clear water and pure soap for the retaining of her pink and white complexion. The Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy is fond of rare perfumes, but the Parma violet is her prime favorite.

The German Empress has a soap made especially for her which contains glycerine. She likes to recommend it to her friends if they wish to have soft shoulders. Her perfumes are few.

A Poor Time for Risks

THERE was a sudden change in wind, and the pastor of the Mount Zion Chapel saw that some of his parishioners drew their wraps about their shoulders. He paused in his sermon.

"Brudder Wilding," he said, raising his voice and waking the old sexton from peaceful slumbers in the rear pew. "Brudder Wilding, be kind enough to close all de winders on he eas' side ob de church. De wind has come round, an' we cyan't afford to lose a single lamb from dis fold by carelessness, wid an outstanding debt on dis chapel, an' two families moved out of town."—"Youth's Companion."

MARY had a little lamb—

You've heard this fact before;

But have you heard she passed her plate
And had a little more? —"News."

NEVER TIRES

Of the Food That Restored Her to Health

"My food was killing me and I didn't know the cause," writes a Colorado young lady. "For two years I was thin and sickly, suffering from indigestion and inflammatory rheumatism.

"I had tried different kinds of diet, plain living and many of the remedies recommended, but got no better.

"Finally, about five weeks ago, mother suggested that I try Grape-Nuts, and I began at once, eating it with a little cream or milk. A change for the better began at once.

"Today I am well, and am gaining weight and strength all the time. I've gained ten pounds in the last five weeks and do not suffer any more from indigestion and the rheumatism is all gone.

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As soon as improper food is abandoned and Grape-Nuts is taken regularly, digestion is made strong, the organs do their work of building up good red blood cells and of carrying away the excess of disease-making material from the system.

The result is a certain and steady return to normal health and mental activity. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in plgs.

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and Almanac for 1909 contains 220 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chickenhood. You need it. Price only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 721, FREEPORT, ILL.

How a Little Girl Learns Housekeeping in the Public School

(Continued from page 359)

great-grandmothers and the science of modern chemists; it means much tasting and no wasting; it means English thoroughness and French art and Arabian hospitality; it means, in fine, that you are to be perfectly and always ladies (loaf-givers), and as you are to see imperatively that everybody has something pretty to put on—so you are to see, yet more imperatively, that everybody has something nice to eat."

This sentiment has been framed and hung up in the schools, and in our first illustration the little scholars in cap and apron are shown studying it.

Favorite Perfumes of Queens

"Not to smell" was the description once given of the best perfume for women, but few fashionable women are content with this negative perfection. Her own peculiar perfume is the jealously guarded secret of many a fashionable woman. For royalties, apparently, there is no such secrecy.

Queen Alexandra's favorite perfume, it is well known, is a certain scent which is a combination of rare essences, the secret of which is so carefully guarded that no money can purchase the recipe. The late Queen Victoria used the same perfume for more than fifty years. Nobody but the manufacturer knows the formula, but a Paris perfumer of long experience has pronounced it a blend of rose, violet, jasmine, lavender and orange blossom.

Of all royal ladies the Czarina is said to be the most prodigal in her expenditure for perfumes, paying \$20,000 a year for scents, cosmetics, face washes, soaps and similar articles, says the New York "Sun." Her toilet table, made of solid silver with feet of malachite, is loaded with costly bottles of rarest perfumes.

Her favorite is one of Parma violets, and at Grasse, in southern France, an army of girls and women are occupied in cutting the choicest of the flowers especially grown for this purpose. The maker of the perfume is

This Fur Turban \$1.49



No. A134 Stylish

Turban, made over buckram frame, of extra quality dark brown French coney fur.

Trimmed with full size imported garnet wing.

This is a very comfortable hat to wear, as it sets easily on the head and is becoming to most any type of face.

This style fur hat will be very popular this winter, especially for automobiling, driving, skating or dress wear.

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The Way Uncle Sam Keeps House in the Navy

(Continued from page 361)

The powdered egg has its value as a "mixer," and as an edible within restricted limits.

Another problem was the item of potatoes, which will not keep fresh at sea more than five weeks. On the cruise there were used, by way of experiment, canned potatoes, which have been found satisfactory in the army subsistence department. If they can be carried at sea and used to supplement the fresh potato they will have added to the comforts of life at sea on long cruises. It will be a step nearer the conditions on shore and a great improvement over the old days, when the seafaring man had to put up with "salt-horse" and "hardtack."

Now this is so far changed that on this trip of the battleships practically no ships' biscuit, as the "hardtack" is officially termed, were purchased.

Bakeries have been established on board ship with the latest devices in electrical mechanism, and the million pounds of flour and other meal carried will furnish the 15,000 men of the Atlantic fleet with fresh bread, and the "hardtack" has gone the way of the old navy, with its picturesque sails and its discipline invoked by the belaying pin. There is carried even 65,000 pounds of butter, so that really the naval housekeeper on the cruise, which is self-sustaining, provides all the necessities and some of the luxuries of the table without interruption.

On this trip even the sausage has not been forgotten, of which article there were purchased 15,000 pounds of frankfurters, 35,000 pounds of bologna and 45,000 pounds of the "fresh" variety. Then there was an assortment of cigars and cigarettes, which are sold to the enlisted men at cost price and are not included in the ration, as well as some 15,000 pounds of chocolates of the sort held in high esteem by the matinee girl. This will give a pound of chocolates to every man during the cruise, and probably it was a wise provision, not too lavish by any means, as candy is a favorite indulgence of soldiers and sailors.

The well-equipped ship in its housekeeping department is, nowadays, as much a thing of mechanism—usually electrically controlled—as are the turreted guns with their ammunition hoists, or the source of speed—those magnificent specimens of the modern engine. There is in the battleship galley the machine for washing dishes, a device for scouring plates, cups and saucers in a way which saves labor and insures cleanliness. These machines were installed on the United States battleship "Missouri" in 1904, and have since been adopted by other vessels. Then there is the mechanical potato masher, the potato-peeling machine, the machine for slicing meats, the mechanical dough mixer, the electrical cooking apparatus and the monster ice cream freezer, which can turn out enough ice cream or water ice or frozen custard for seven hundred men—two hundred quarts at a time.

There is a fine arrangement of dealing out the food so as to avoid confusion and to obtain such a service at meal time that the men may have the hot or cold victuals served to them as the food should be. It is realized that this service promotes contentment; that it makes men willing and obedient, and in that way promotes the efficiency of a ship's company and literally puts muscle into the fighting arm that hits the blow.

On nearly every ship there is also a canteen, or sailors' store, a place where are kept for sale articles of food and apparel which are not to be found in the regular allowance, and which the bluejackets and marines pur-

chase out of their pay. The naval housekeeper may draw upon this stock for the variety of the table out of funds saved from the ration, if it is necessary to do so. But the variety of the regular allowance is such that there is hardly ever any need of these additions.

The Kitchen Shelf

In filling a glass jar with hot water it is a good plan to lay it on a broad-bladed steel knife, as this will counteract the tendency of the glass to crack. Another excellent method which is said to be very efficacious in the case of tumblers of fine glass is to wrap a cloth wrung out in hot water round the tumbler, and when the chill of the glass has been removed fill it up to the top. The old-fashioned method, however, is hard to beat, and if a spoon is placed in the glass and the hot liquid poured slowly in, letting the handle of the spoon receive the brunt of the heat, there will be little danger of breaking the glass.

CASTS of plaster of paris which have become soiled may be renovated in the following way: Melt some whiting in water, dissolve a little isinglass in warm water and add this to the whiting to prevent it from rubbing off. Stir the liquid well, and apply to the plaster with a soft camel's-hair brush.

A Mixture of pipeclay and water will be found most efficacious as a means of cleaning white paint which has become much soiled. The grain of the wood should always be followed in applying the paste, and the same rule should be adopted in polishing afterward with a dry chamois leather or soft duster.

SMALL, triangular-shaped saucepan rests should find a place in every kitchen. Many cooks use several folds of newspaper on which to stand the pans on the kitchen table when dishing up, but the wooden pot-rests are much more cleanly and obviate the necessity for the too frequent scrubbing of the table.

CARVED ivory ornaments, toilet accessories, paper-knives, etc., can be cleaned as follows: Make a paste of sawdust slightly moistened with water and lemon juice. Spread the paste on the ivory and allow it to dry thoroughly, then brush it off carefully with a soft brush. Smooth ivory-backed brushes, etc., are best cleaned with a small piece of clean flannel dampened and dipped in table salt.

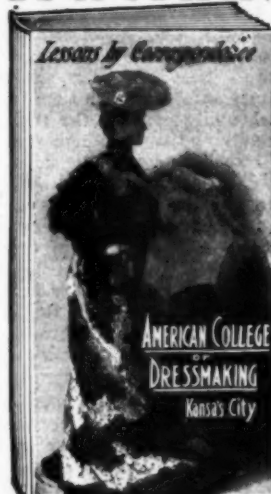
A good home-made paste may be prepared by mixing the proportion of four ounces of flour with an ounce and a half of brown sugar. These should be made into a paste with a little cold water. A saucepan of boiling water should be made ready, the paste placed in a cup in the center and stirred rapidly over the fire. When it has thickened a few drops of carbolic acid should be stirred in to preserve the paste, when it may be bottled until required.

WHITE spots which are formed on furniture by dropping certain chemicals upon it, and which are almost more unsightly than any other defect, can be removed by the application of camphorated oil. This must be vigorously rubbed over the spot, sufficient time being expended upon it to take the due effect, and should be left to dry, the spots being treated some little time later to an equally careful application of olive oil. A polish with selvyt or leather will finally be required.

JEWELER—You say the inscription you wish engraved on the inside of this ring is to be "Marcellus to Irene"?

Young Man (somewhat embarrassed).—Yes, that's right. But—er—don't cut the "Irene" very deep.—"Harper's Weekly."

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Each 12 to 13 inches long, heavy, wide velvety fibers, French curled, all colors. Your choice of this bunch of three tips or one elegant 16-inch plume sent on 10 days' approval.

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Preparation for Motherhood 376-page book by Elizabeth R. Scovill—cloth bound. Valuable to young wives and mothers. Tells about hygiene, ailments, diet, mental state, etc. Sent for \$1.00, postpaid. Henry Altman Co., 500 Cherry St., Philadelphia

Pretty Styles for Little People

(Continued from page 381)

is so popular for children's coats. A good quality of sateen, which comes in beautiful shades, makes a serviceable, pretty and economical lining. Pongee silk makes a good coat for mild weather, and corduroy, serge, cheviot, Venetian cloth, Panama and tweed are also excellent fabrics for the purpose. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from two to ten years. The six-year size requires three and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide or one and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches in width.

The Dominant Mother-in-Law in Japan

THERE is no such thing as the mother-in-law joke in Japan. Of all the serious things that the Emperor's subjects take with their characteristic seriousness, the mother-in-law is perhaps one of the weightiest.

The relation between her and divorce statistics in the island empire, recently published by imperial commissioners, shows how inept would be a joke about one's wife's mother in Tokio. According to these statistics, 65,510 decrees of divorce were granted by the courts last year. In Iwate province the proportion of divorces to marriages for the year was 26.30 per cent, the highest percentage in all the islands.

The commissioners themselves, in a commentary upon the increase of divorces in Japan, give it as their opinion that the rapid increase is due directly to the growing frequency of clashes between wives and their mothers-in-law. With the introduction of an educative system for girls and the softening of the stringent social bonds that used to keep women in a place of obscurity has come the manifestation of a new and rebellious spirit among the women.

Since everything in Japan is the reverse of conditions in Occidental countries, it is not to be wondered at that if there is any pressure from the fabled hard hand of the mother-in-law it falls upon the Japanese wife and not the husband. This is because of the very fundamentals of Japanese religion and family life.

Since the son must always be loyal and

obedient to his parents during their lifetime, no matter how querulous and exacting old age may make them, when he takes a wife that unfortunate woman is, more than her husband, a slave to her husband's mother. From the days when Shinto began to be the national faith of the Japanese, filial affection and obedience necessitated as a matter of course that, though the son might marry, his abode should be the abode of his parents until their death, unless their consent to another arrangement could be secured.

This has meant that two and often three generations occupy one house, and of all the occupants of one of these communal houses the younger wives are the least in importance. They remain strictly accountable to their mothers-in-law, until such time as death steps in and makes them supreme through childbirth.

Although in the larger cities the Western civilization has to a great extent modified ancient custom, much of the irksomeness of ancient restrictions remains in the family life of the country people. There it is that the clash between the new-found independence of the women, found in schooling, and the old scheme of a dominant mother-in-law has brought about the greatest number of separations in families of the newer generation.

He Tried Not To

WHEN nine-year-old Teddy displayed the shining new quarter which Mr. Ringloss had given him down at the corner store, mother very naturally asked if her little boy had said "Thank you" to father's friend. No answer. "Surely you thanked Mr. Ringloss?" she persisted. Still no answer. Trouble showed on the little face.

"Teddy, listen. You ought to have said 'Thank you, sir.' Did you?" No answer yet, and trouble threatened to produce showers.

"Come here, dear little son. Tell mama, now; did you thank Mr. Ringloss for the quarter?" Then the storm broke, but between the sobs and tears came the required information:

"I told him thank you, an' he said not to mention it, an' I tried not to."—Philadelphia "Ledger."

A DOCTOR'S SLEEP

Found He Had to Leave Off Coffee

Many persons do not realize that a bad stomach will cause insomnia.

Coffee drinking, being such an ancient and respectable form of stimulation, few realize that the drug—caffeine—contained in coffee and tea, is one of the principal causes of dyspepsia and nervous troubles.

Without their usual portion of coffee or tea, the caffeine toppers are nervous, irritable and fretful. That's the way with a whiskey drinker. He has got to have his dram "to settle his nerves"—habit.

To leave off coffee is an easy matter if you want to try it, because Postum—well boiled according to directions—gives a gentle but natural support to the nerves and does not contain any drug—nothing but food.

Physicians know this to be true, as one from Georgia writes:

"I have cured myself of a long-standing case of nervous dyspepsia by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee," says the doctor.

"I also enjoy refreshing sleep, to which I've been an utter stranger for twenty years.

"In treating dyspepsia in its various types, I find little trouble when I can induce patients to quit coffee and adopt Postum." The doctor is right, and "there's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



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is long and sharp. Will go through any fabric without tearing. Fastens from either side.

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THE only effective place for the guard is on the inside of the spring. Made from strong wire that won't readily bend. If your dealer doesn't keep them send us his name and address with four cents in stamps for sample worth double the money. Insist on Stewart's Duplex Safety Pins ON CARDS WITH NAME OF Consolidated Safety Pin Co. 110 Farrand St., Bloomfield, N. J.



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Our immense business, the largest of its kind in the world, enables us to buy and sell at big money-saving prices. These switches are extra short stem, made of splendid quality selected human hair, and to match any ordinary shade.

2 oz., 20 in. Switch . . .	\$.95
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Feather't Stemless Switch, 22 in., natural wavy . . .	4.95
Coronet Braid, natural wavy, 2½ oz., Flaxen Hair . . .	6.75
8 Coronet Puffs, Curly . . .	3.45
Psyche Knot, 12 pulls first quality curly hair, as worn in illustration . . .	4.95
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Pompadour, Natural Curly . . .	2.85
Wigs, Ladies' and Men's . . .	\$6.50 to \$60.00

Send sample of your hair and describe article you want. We will send prepaid *On Approval*. If you find it perfectly satisfactory and a bargain, remit the amount. If not, return to us. Rare, peculiar and gray shades are a little more expensive; write for estimates. Our Free Catalog also contains valuable directions on "The Proper Care of the Hair." Write us today.

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A Positive Relief For CHAPPED HANDS, CHAFING, and all afflictions of the skin. "A little higher in price, perhaps, than worthless substitutes, but a reason for it." Delightful after shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c.

Get Mennen's (the original), Sample free.
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Fate and the Blue Ribbon

(Continued from page 389)

"Oh, no!" she protested. "I want to be useful, because I can't—because I'm not—" She stopped in confusion and the color mounted to her forehead as she turned her face away from Mortimer's searching eyes.

"I understand," he said gently. Then, after a pause: "Tell me, Jeannette, why were you not to be one of the bridesmaids?"

"I? Oh—the words came haltingly—"there were enough—without me; and I—I'm different, you know."

"Different! Yes, I should say so!" "And really, I didn't care—I mean—not so very much—after the first."

"But I cared, Jeannette; I missed you." "Missed me! Why, you—you had Katherine."

"Katherine!" He smiled oddly. "Yes, to be sure; I had Katherine. But I must tell you that, with all due regard for the people who made the wedding arrangements, there were two of us—yes, three—who were not at all pleased with them. Those three were Katherine and myself—and Dick. There's only one girl in the world for Dick, and that is Katherine; and for me there's only one, and that is—Jeannette. I've suspected it for some time, and to-day I know it. Jeannette, dearest, will you give yourself to me?"

"Good things will come to her!" The words were singing in Jeannette's heart like an obligato above the music of her lover's voice, and she lay, happy and content, with her hand in his. By and by she asked suddenly:

"Mortimer, what did you do with the blue ribbon?"

He produced it with a smile. "I kept it; I shall keep it always. It was this that brought you to me."

"No; it was fate," she whispered. "And now I know that Aunt Millicent was right."

Practical Ideas About Making Plain Soups, Meat Dishes and Using Left-Overs

(Continued from page 393)

soaked for an hour in warm water, two cupfuls of hot water and one teaspoonful of sugar. Cook until the prunes are tender. This is a Grecian dish.

BAKED BEAN RABBIT.—Mash your cold baked beans to a pulp. If you have a potato ricer, put them through that. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt, a very little paprika, or black pepper if you have not the other kind. Put this in your frying pan with two tablespoonfuls of butter, and when hot add half a cupful of milk, two-thirds of a cupful of chopped cheese and one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Stir until thoroughly blended. Serve on slices of toast on hot plates.

BAKED ROYAL.—Chop fine half a cupful of cold ham, half a cupful of cold chicken, half a cupful of smoked tongue and six or eight hard-boiled eggs. Make a white sauce with three tablespoonfuls of flour, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two cupfuls of milk and a little pepper and salt. Butter a number of small cups, and into each one put a spoonful of the sauce, then a spoonful of the chopped ingredients. Cover with a spoonful of the sauce and scatter over some buttered bread-crumbs. Bake until the crumbs are brown.

MEAT LOAF.—Butter a long cake tin and line it with mashed potatoes about an inch thick. Chop some cold roast beef rather coarse; season it with salt, pepper, a little onion juice and moisten it with gravy. Fill the center with this meat and cover with mashed potato. Bake in hot oven for half an

hour and turn out on long platter. It will look like a crusted loaf, and may be cut in neat slices for supper.

STUFFED BAKED POTATOES.—Bake eight large perfect potatoes. Chop some cold lamb or mutton (enough to fill one cup) and sufficient cold ham to make four tablespoonfuls. When the potatoes are done, cut a slice from the end of each and scoop out the inside; mash it thoroughly and set it where it will keep warm. Season the meat with salt and pepper and a little white sauce. Fill the potato skins almost to the top with the meat mixture. Take a cupful of mashed potato and add to it two tablespoonfuls of cream and the beaten white of an egg. On the top of each potato put a spoonful, leaving it in a small, rocky mound. Bake till the top is a delicate brown. Serve the potatoes piled on their ends in a shallow dish, and garnish with parsley.

RAGOUT OF MUTTON.—Take three pounds of any of the cheap parts of mutton, six tablespoonfuls of butter, three of flour, one onion, one large turnip cut into small pieces, salt, pepper and one quart of water. Cut the meat into small pieces. Put three tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour in a stewpan, and when hot and smooth add the meat; stir until a rich brown and then add the water and set where it will simmer. Put three tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan, and when hot put in the turnips and onions with a teaspoonful of flour. Stir all the time until a light brown, then put it with the meat and simmer for six hours.

Broiling Steak

AS A RULE, people eat too much fried stuff. A great many housewives don't know how to cook some foods except to fry them. They know no other way of cooking steak except to put it in a skillet and fry it. This makes the steak very indigestible. They perhaps know nothing about broiling steak. If they burn coal in their stoves, of course, there is no place to broil meats like there is when gas is burned. They possibly do not know that they can buy a broiler and broil their meat over the red coals. Perhaps they don't think anything about it. They just go on frying meat like their mothers used to do, not knowing that there is a better way to do it. Broiling meat is really cooking it in its own juices. It is juicy and tender and more digestible than when fried.

It is very simple to learn how to broil steak. If your stove has a broiler it renders the task much easier than if you have to hold the broiler over the coals. Salt and pepper the steak and place it in the broiler. Watch it closely, and as soon as it begins to drip turn it. Then, if the steak is not more than an inch thick, let it cook from five to eight minutes. Remove it from the broiler to a hot platter and run a little melted butter over it and place around it potato chips.

Broiled steak should be served piping hot. Do not allow it to stand after broiling, but have everything ready so the steak can be served immediately. A nice gravy can be made by stirring into the drippings a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of flour, and when this is well browned add a cupful or more of water. This makes a rich brown gravy.

With a little care and patience, any housewife can learn to broil steak, and we feel sure that if she has once mastered the art of broiling she will prefer it to her old way of frying.—"Medical Talk."

Subscribers will kindly mention McCall's MAGAZINE when answering advertisements.

Three Pretty Evening Gowns

(Continued from page 365)

pale-blue messaline, with the fancy trimming piece of embroidered chiffon outlined with a narrow braid of silver with turquoise beads. A pleated quilling of chiffon was used on the edges. Another dainty waist, after this design, was made of white batiste with yoke and collar of allover embroidery. All the seams, except the under-arm, were joined with a fine veining, giving the waist a dainty finish. The fancy trimming piece was omitted in this case, as shown in the illustration of the small view. The making presents no difficulties whatever. The front and back may be gathered or tucked in clusters and are attached to a yoke, which is omitted for evening wear. Clusters of tucks corresponding to those in the waist adorn the sleeve, which is in the new leg-o'-mutton style. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, four and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches in width or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 1523) is a seven-gored model with narrow tucks at the top and an inverted box-pleat at the back. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six inch size, nine and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, eight and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, six and a half yards forty-four inches wide or four and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches in width. The width around the bottom is four and three-quarter yards.

No. 2488 (15 cents).—Pale grayish lavender chiffon velvet made this an exquisite evening gown. The embroidered appliqué in lavender and silver outlined the seams and armholes, and a guimpe having short sleeves of spangled net was worn with the dress. The center-front of the dress is a plain panel, while the sides and back are fitted at the waist with small tucks. A very pretty street costume was made of gray cashmere with appliqué of gray embroidery. This was worn over an écaré net guimpe. Among other fabrics adapted to the design are silk pongee, light-weight broadcloth or serge, crêpe de Chine and velvet. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide or four and one-quarter yards forty-four inches in width.

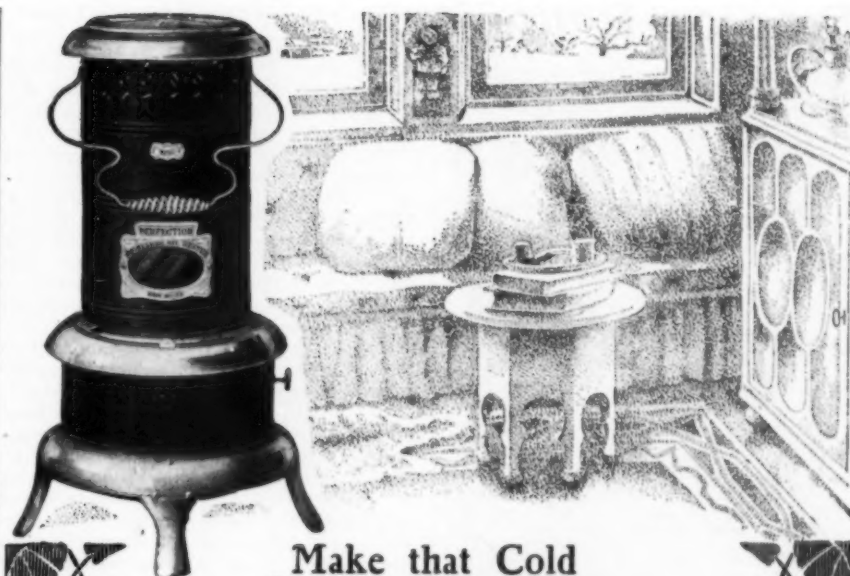
The Latest Styles for Small Lads and Lasses

(Continued from page 382)

yards if you use the goods that come in the fifty-four inch width.

No. 8744 (15 cents).—Here is an excellent model of the popular sailor style. The double-breasted blouse is rather unusual and decidedly boyish. A detachable shield completes the neck. Pleats at the bottom of the sleeve and a box-pleat and gathers at the top furnish the necessary fulness. The trousers are of the loose knickerbocker type, closing at the sides. Cheviot, serge and tweed are serviceable selections for the model. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from four to ten years. The six-year size requires four yards of material twenty-seven inches in width, two and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

CONCENTRATION is the secret of strength.



Make that Cold Room a Cozy Den

In nearly every house there is one room that is extremely hard to heat—it is therefore practically closed for the winter. This room can be made the coziest room in the house with no trouble by the use of the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

This heater gives intense heat, with no smoke, no smell. Turn it as high as you can to light it, as low as you can to extinguish it. Easy to clean, easily carried from room to room. Nickel or Japan finish. Every heater guaranteed.

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Write to-day for Baby Booklet. Free upon request.
The Elder & Johnson Co., Dept. 11, Dayton, O.

The Latest Fashions in Evening Gowns

(Continued from page 369)

is charmingly adapted to a slender, youthful figure. A lining is supplied with the pattern, and the dress need not necessarily be made with low neck or short sleeves. One very pretty development was shown in old-rose cashmere, with yoke of figured net over a very pale-pink lining. The mousquetaire sleeves and girdle were of old-rose chiffon. The most inexperienced amateur would be successful in making this simple gown. The pattern is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six inch size, four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2452), one of the very latest models, is in three pieces, the front being joined to the back at the sides under a single pleat. The arrangement of the trimming band suggests the sheath skirt. Some fabrics adapted to the model are broadcloth, Venetian cloth, silk, velvet and serge. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six size, five and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, four and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or three yards fifty-four inches wide.

Nos. 1929-2431 (15 cents each).—Pale-olive voile was used to excellent effect in developing this becoming design. The Directoire sash and the silk bandings are of a rich, rather dark-blue radia silk. The lace border for the front and sleevebands is of the popular new trimming, filet net, embroidered with olive, blue and pale-pink silk floss. Another smart creation for a visiting gown is of olive-green broadcloth, the sleeves being of pale-blue chiffon, giving the waist the appearance of an over-blouse. For a high neck, the lining is faced with tucked chiffon, in yoke effect. The lining may be cut away underneath if a transparent effect is desired. In this case a pleasing contrast is obtained by using black satin for the girdle and edging. Other suitable materials for the blouse are silk, albatross, pongee, net, etc. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, five and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, five and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide or three yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2431), having an inset piece at each side, reflecting the influence of the sheath skirt, is in three pieces and closes at the back with an inverted box-pleat. These new skirts with the small number of gores seem to be designed especially for the amateur dressmaker, so simple is their construction. Panama, serge, silk, velvet or the new chevron striped material will all make excellent fabrics for the design. The pattern is in seven sizes, from twenty to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires in the twenty-six size, four and seven-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide, four and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or four and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

STEADINESS is a virtue, but the Washington "Star" shows that it can be carried too far.

"Mrs. Madden," a gentleman once said to an old Irishwoman in his town, "your friend, Herbert Bisbing, has applied to me for work. Is he steady?"

Mrs. Madden threw up her hands. "Steady, is it?" she said. "Sure, if he was any steadier he'd be dead."

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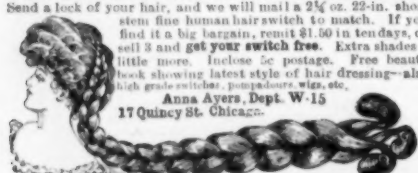
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Anna Ayers, Dept. W-15
17 Quincy St. Chicago.



Lovely Designs in Winter Waists

(Continued from page 367)

so easy to make, the result is astonishingly effective. The pattern is in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. The thirty-six size requires for the over-blouse, two and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide or one and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, and for the guimpe, three and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide.

An Evening Coat and a Street Costume

(Continued from page 371)

velvet, velveteen, etc., can be used instead if preferred. The jacket has the body and sleeves cut in one piece and the sleeves seamed up the outside of the arm. The pattern of this garment is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and will require for the thirty-six inch size, two and three-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, one and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or one and one-quarter yards forty-four inches in width.

The skirt (No. 2436) is one of the popular gored models. It is very easy to make and hangs most gracefully, and can be developed in most any desired material. The pattern is in nine sizes, from twenty to thirty-six inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, five and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and five-eighths yards either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide. It is three and one-quarter yards around the bottom.

A West Pointer's Recollections of the Author of "The Wide, Wide World"

"CONSTITUTION ISLAND, which Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Anna Warner have presented to the United States for the use of the Military Academy, has a peculiar interest to the cadets who were at West Point in the '70s and '80s," said an officer whose four years' stay there was within that period. "We were then but a generation away from the readers of 'The Wide, Wide World.'"

"The book was published as the work of 'Elizabeth Wetherell.' Many a cadet, after he was settled at the Point, received a letter from his mother telling him this, and adding that 'Elizabeth Wetherell' was really Miss Susan Warner, who lived on Constitution Island, and urging him to meet her and write back home how she looked and all about her," says the New York "Sun."

"This acquaintance, sought usually to gratify the maternal curiosity, resulted for most of us in a unique friendship—a friendship that was one of the best influences that the cadets of that time had in their lives. She was intensely interested in the boys, and both she and her sister, Miss Anna Warner, enjoyed having them as visitors. Both ladies were very religious, though they did not overlook the boy side of their protégés.

"The visits to Constitution Island were regarded as a great privilege, for not only did they make a break in the severe routine of the daily life, but they enabled the boys to roam further afield than was possible at the Academy, where the restrictions of the cadet limits were pretty irksome to boys accustomed to the free run of the town or country. So the privilege of going to Constitution Island as one of 'Miss Warner's boys' was eagerly sought and highly prized.

"Every Sunday afternoon during the summer encampment the sisters would send their elderly man of all work after the favored

ones. He pulled the old flat-bottomed boat across the river to the West Point dock, where the boys with the coveted permits were waiting for him. Usually the trip back was accompanied with more or less excitement, for the boat was always loaded to the last inch of its carrying capacity.

"Miss Warner awaited her guests in the orchard. She always sat in the same big chair, supported by many cushions. She was a frail little woman, with a long face deeply lined with thought and care, lighted with large, dark, very brilliant eyes.

"As she sat in her chair with the boys in a semi-circle around her on the grass she looked like a print from 'Godey's Lady's Book' of half a century before. She always wore silk dresses of a small flowered pattern, made with voluminous skirts of wonderful stiffness and rustle, and small, close-fitting bodice. A rich Paisley shawl was always around her shoulders, and a broad black velvet ribbon was bound around her hair, which was only slightly gray.

"After each of the boys had read a Bible verse, Miss Warner, choosing her subject from some New Testament text, talked to them for perhaps half an hour, until her enthusiasm and interest had obviously almost exhausted her small strength. Her English was the best and purest I have ever heard, and as she went on and her interest grew her eyes shown like stars and her voice became rich and warm. There was never any cant or sectarianism, and she always gave to the boys the brightest and most optimistic side of the faith she loved so well.

"When she had finished and lay back, pale and weary, against her cushions, her sister, Miss Anna, came down from the house with the rare treat of the whole week—tea and home-made gingerbread. After that the two sisters and the boys talked over the things of the world that seemed so far from that peaceful, quiet orchard. The boys confided their aims and ambitions, and the sisters, in the simplest, most unostentatious way, sought to implant right ideals and principles.

"Miss Warner never forgot any of her boys, and up to the time of her death kept up a correspondence with many of them. This correspondence must have been voluminous, for it embraced men in every branch of the service, and included alike distinguished officers and cadets who had failed.

"In view of the interest she had taken in the cadets and the number of years she had kept in touch with them, there is pathos in the last letter I ever received from her, written shortly before her death.

"I no longer have the strength to cross the river to meet the boys," she wrote, "and the superintendent we now have will not allow them to come to me, so my usefulness with them seems to be at an end."

She Knew the Place

THE elderly matron with the bundles, who was journeying to a point in Wisconsin and occupied a seat near the middle of the car, had fallen asleep. On the seat in front of her sat a little boy. The brakeman opened the door of the car and called out the name of the station the train was approaching. The elderly lady roused herself with a jerk.

"Where are we, Bobby?" she asked. "I don't know, grandma," answered the little boy.

"Didn't the brakeman say something just now?"

"No; he just stuck his head inside the door and sneezed."

"Help me with these things, Bobby!" she exclaimed, hurriedly. "This is Oshkosh. It's where we get off."—"Youth's Companion."

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My New outfit contains 30 patterns and directions for long, or 10 for short clothes, with directions for material, etc., a copy of Nurses' Hints to Mothers, also True Motherhood, and my catalogue illustrating articles and clothing for the new baby, with prices and full descriptions. This outfit sent postpaid for 25 cents, silver or stamps. I guarantee satisfaction or will refund your money. Address Mrs. C. T. Atms, Newark, N. J.



Stylish and Dressy Gowns

(Continued from page 373)

girdle, which is boned to give firmness and attached under the top of the skirt. An outside crush girdle of silk finishes the top. An exquisite skirt in this style was made of heliotrope-colored broadcloth with a crush girdle of black satin. The opening is at the side. A very effective idea in trimming is the introduction of the bias strip of striped velvet at the seams. Silk, cheviot, serge and velvet would make handsome skirts of this model. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty to thirty inches waist measure. The twenty-six size requires three and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide. The measurement around the bottom of the skirt is two and three-quarter yards.

Nos. 2507-2368 (15 cents each).—This charming waist was very effectively made of light-weight gunmetal-colored serge. A very pretty band trimming in darker gray, with light blue and gold touches, formed a pleasing contrast, while a bit of lace the same color as the dress was used on the yoke. A harmonious effect is produced by having the upper part of the sleeve arranged in pleats, continuing the pleated effect of the surplice fronts and back. A girdle has been provided, but the waist is adapted to be worn with one of the new skirts in high waistline. The pattern supplies a lining. A waist of this style would be very effective in light-weight broadcloth, with collar, yoke and gathered front and back portions of silk. Light-weight wools, silk and net are adapted to the design. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. The thirty-six inch size requires five and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2368) is a model illustrating the influence of the sheath skirt, as shown in the slash at the left side of the front. There is an inset piece arranged at this point, finished at each side by a pleat. The edges above the inset piece are lapped and buttoned to simulate a closing. The real closing is at the center-back, under an inverted pleat. This very fashionable design would be particularly charming made up in broadcloth with braid or bias band trimming, or it could be stylishly developed in rajah or some of the rough silks, with soutache embroidery decorating the inset piece. There are seven gores in this model. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from twenty to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six size, seven and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, four and a half yards forty-four inches wide or three and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches in width. The width around the bottom is five and one-quarter yards.

What Troubled Pat

An old Irish laborer walked into the luxurious studio of a New York artist and asked for money to obtain a meal, as he was too weak to work. The artist gave him a quarter, and then, seeing possibilities for a sketch in the queer old fellow, said:

"I'll give you a dollar if you'll let me paint you."

"Sure," said the man. "It's an easy way to make a dollar, but, but—I'm wondering how I'd get it off."—"Ladies' Home Journal."

A Smart Knitted Tie and Something New in Fancy Purses and a Crocheted Work Bag

(Continued from page 394)

a row of treble crochet around the edge of this small square, 33 on each side, 132 in all. Work a second round, and in the third round begin to decrease by missing 1 at each corner and 1 in the middle of each side. 4th round—Miss 1 before the space left by missing 1 before, work into the space and miss 1 after it; repeat this at each decrease. Repeat this row, gradually decreasing the stitches in the solid work and increasing the spaces until the whole round is open. Work 1 round of 1 treble in each space; work 2 rounds of 1 in each of 3 spaces, miss 1; work 2 rounds of 1 in each space, and next round 3 ch, 1 d c in each space. Now work 4 ch and 1 d c into each loop of 3 ch of last round. Make a draw-string of a chain of the silk used and run into the neck of the bag. To finish the base, open out the corners which you tacked down before making the bag itself, cover two squares of cardboard with flannel, and sew together lightly; then place your cardboard on the base of the bag and sew the second square to the first, with the pincushion in between. Your bag will now stand with a firm base and hold any number of pins, bodkins, etc. In the pattern illustrated two colors only were used, but the bag may, of course, be made of as many as you like.

A Truthful Answer

He was a beggar, with old, worn clothes, unwashed face, unkempt hair and unbrushed shoes. He waded up to the counter of a bank in Wall Street and told, between his sobs, tears, groans and sighs, how his stomach yearned for a bite of bread. A sympathetic clerk drew forth a new and shining dime, which he laid kindly and gently into the beggar's quivering and blackened hand.

"Now, my poor friend, what do you propose to do with that money?" seriously inquired the generous clerk.

The beggar looked down at his soiled and tattered garments. He scanned his benefactor curiously for a moment, and then, in a tremulous tone, said:

"Young man, you see me as I am, wearing the habiliments of an outcast. Yet I am honest, and will give you a truthful answer. I shall first go and buy me a good dinner, then I will take a bath and have a shave and haircut, and mayhap after that adorn this handsome form with a new suit of clothes. If there is any of it left after that I shall, upon my word, come back and deposit it in the bank. I am exceedingly obliged. Good day."

Food for All

AFTER a certain jury had been out an inordinately long time on a very simple case, they filed into the courtroom and the foreman told the judge they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The latter rebuked them, saying the case was a very clear one, and remanded them back to the juryroom for a second attempt, adding, "If you are there too long I will have to send you in twelve suppers."

The foreman, in a rather irritated tone, spoke up and said: "May it please your honor, you might send in eleven suppers and one bundle of hay."—"Everybody's Magazine."

MINNIE," said a little girl's aunt, "do you like going to school?"

"Yes, auntie," said Minnie. "I like going, and I like coming back, but it's the staying there that I don't like."

Smart and Serviceable House Dresses

(Continued from page 375)

rather closely to just above the knees, but has a very attractive flare around the bottom. On the side a very smart braided panel of contrasting material is inserted. The high waist effect is achieved by a fitted foundation girdle, which is made firm and held upright by inserting whalebones or waist steels at seams, wherever necessary, and then fastened under the top of the skirt. The design is adapted to the plain and rather dressy materials, such as broadcloth, velvet, velveteen, satin, Panama, voile, etc. The pattern is in seven sizes, from twenty to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, five yards of material thirty-six inches wide, four and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. It is four and three-eighths yards around the bottom.

Nos. 2381-2525 (15 cents each).—This costume shows an unusually attractive and unique blouse. It is so simple that the amateur dressmaker will be surprised at the small amount of work to produce so stylish a result. There are only four pieces to the pattern. The front and back are joined at the shoulder seam, which gives a good fit across the shoulders, the only place besides the neck where this garment needs to be fitted. The sides and sleeves are in one piece, and all that is necessary in putting the garment together is to lay the pleats, close the under-arm seam and join this portion to the front and back under the first tuck. Then the collar is to be attached and the trimming applied. The illustration shows a pretty banding of embroidered net, which is very inexpensive and can be very easily shaped to fit the neck by laying the upper edge in tiny pleats. Pongee silk in the natural color, with a banding of blue embroidery on tan net, made a most desirable waist. The frill was of pleated or ruffled tan net. The lower part of the sleeve and the collar in this instance were covered with figured net. A sash of dark-blue liberty silk finished the waist. The pattern is in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty-inches bust measure, and requires for any size, four yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches in width.

The skirt (No. 2525) is an up-to-date nine-gored model, pleated in rather a novel way. The front gore is especially attractive, showing the influence of the panel effect, which is so helpful in producing the straight-front appearance. Buttons and cord trimmings are a favorite decoration and might be used with excellent results on the panels. Panama, serge, cheviot, broadcloth, vigoureux and the new chevron-striped material would make very dressy skirts. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure. The twenty-six inch size requires six and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, four and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or three and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt measures four and one-eighth yards at the lower edge.

BROWN—I say, Jones, can you tell me who was the greatest financier that ever lived?

Jones—No; I can't.

Brown—Well, it was Noah.

Jones—How do you make that out?

Brown—Well, Noah was able to float a company when the whole world was in liquidation. See?—"Philippines Gossip."

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Thirty-One Beautiful Suesine Samples **FREE**
All the Newest, Most Exquisite Shades

285 square inches in all.
Equal to 3 pages of this magazine.

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Sapphire	Peacock	Lobster	Emerald

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If your dealer hasn't Suesine Silk—with the name on the selvedge—don't be talked into buying a substitute or you will be sorry. Suesine Silk has tempted scores of stores to offer cheap flimsy stuffs masquerading and trading on the reputation of Suesine—don't be coaxed or persuaded into buying them, for you will surely regret it if you do. Insist upon the genuine Suesine with the name

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If your dealer has not Suesine Silk, do not accept the cheap and disappointing substitutes that may be offered to you. Write to us, (mentioning your dealer's name and address) and we will make it easy for you to examine and buy Suesine Silk—as easy as if you stood at the counter. We do not sell Suesine Silk except to dealers—but if we cannot send you the name and address of a dealer in your city who has Suesine Silk, you may send us the money—47½¢ a yard—and we will see that your order is filled by a reliable house. Suesine Silk will thus cost you no more than if you bought at a store in your own city. Write Dept. M for the samples today, NOW.

Always, when writing, be sure to mention the name and address of your dealer, and say whether or not he sells Suesine.

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Inventor
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I was deaf for 25 years. I can now hear a whisper with my artificial EAR DRUMS in my ears. You cannot see them in my ears. I cannot feel them, for they are perfectly comfortable. Write and I will tell you a true story—How I Got Deaf—and How I Made Myself Hear.

GEO. P. WAY

Detroit, Mich.

Some Odd Items in Milady's Wardrobe (Continued from page 377)

front, and that is the only amount of fulness in the entire garment. The yoke for the drawers is an excellent feature, giving a smooth and flat appearance where so many figures are apt to be over-developed. The garment closes in front. There are many modes of trimming, but one should confine oneself to smooth, flat effects above the waistline. The most suitable materials are nainsook, longcloth, dimity and cambric. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. The thirty-six size requires three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2340 (10 cents).—The apron illustrated is of proportions generous enough to cover and protect the whole gown. There are occasions when madam has some household duties to perform which cannot wait, and as she has not time to change to working clothes, she finds it very convenient to don a large apron which will save her dress. Besides, an apron is always a much smaller matter to launder than even a house dress, consequently, the more and larger the aprons the greater the saving in the laundry. The design shown is neat and becoming as well as useful, and it takes scarcely more than an hour or two to make it. After joining the widths of material for the skirt portion, there is nothing to do but cut it out, hem the skirt and bib, join them to the belt and add the pocket. The best materials for the purpose are percale, gingham and linen. The pattern comes in three sizes, small, medium and large, and requires for medium size, four and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or three and a half yards thirty-six inches wide.

No. 2500 (10 cents).—The woman who desires greater warmth than ordinary drawers give, and who wishes to obtain this warmth with as few garments as possible, will welcome the design illustrated. They will also be convenient for the woman who revels in outdoor exercise, being a suitable undergarment for those who golf, ride a wheel or ride horseback astride. Many fashionable women have adopted them for wear under the graceful clinging skirts which are in vogue at present, such as the Empire and sheath skirts. Being smooth across the hips, they will help give the gown a good fit. The materials suited to the design are pongee silk, light-weight flannel, flannelette or plain white or colored wash fabrics. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six size, three yards of material thirty-six inches wide, two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or one and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide.

YOUNG WIFE (rather nervously).—Oh, cook, I must really speak to you. Your master is always complaining. One day it is the soup, the second day it is the fish, the third day it is the roast—in fact, it is always something or other.

Cook (with feeling).—Well, mum, I'm sorry for you. It must be quite awful to live with a gentleman of that sort.—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

A SMALL boy, writing a composition on Quakers, wound up by saying that the "Quakers never quarrel, never get into a fight, never claw each other and never jaw back." He added: "Pa is a Quaker, but I really don't think ma can be."



THE WONDERBERRY

A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months from Seed
Luther Burbank's Greatest Creation

FRUIT blue-black, like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. The greatest garden fruit ever introduced, and equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow, succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall—and all winter in pots—(As a pot plant it is both ornamental and useful.) The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Everybody can and will grow it. We are the sole introducers in all parts of the world and offer thousands of dollars in cash prizes, for which see Catalogue.

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THIS PLANT BLOOMS Without Soil or Water

Place the bulb in any fancy receptacle in a warm room and watch it grow. The flower shoots up without leaves or roots, thriving entirely upon the nourishment contained in the bulb. From two to three weeks are required for the bulb to sprout and after that the growth of the flower will be rapid—so rapid that you can see its development from day to day. In a short time an umbrella-shaped spotted leaf will be formed which, when full grown, will be three feet in length. The flower-sheath grows to a length of two feet and is of a rich red-brown color, tipped with red and yellow.

Monarch of the East

as this floral novelty is called, comes from Central Asia. It is not only a curiosity but a beautiful flower, most ornamental in any room and a constant delight to yourself and friends. Its rapid growth, its startling size, its rare coloring, as well as the fact that it grows from a dry bulb without soil or water, make it a most desirable addition to your collection of plants.

Send us 25 cents and we will at once mail you one of these bulbs post prepaid. If you wish to order others for friends to whom you wish to send a remembrance, we shall be glad to mail them to any address you say. Anyone who cares for flowers will be more than pleased with this wonderful Monarch of the East. Remember, we guarantee it to be just exactly as described.

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Fashionable Dresses for Misses and Children

(Continued from page 379)

and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide. No. 1790 (10 cents).—This dear little frock was made of white China silk with insertion and edging of Valenciennes. Tucks stitched to yoke depth and inverted box-pleats at each under-arm seam supply sufficient fulness to the lower part of the dress. The sleeves may be made long or in short elbow length. For the year-old baby girl or boy one chooses also white nainsook, batiste, India lawn or long-cloth, while pongee, cashmere, challie and nun's-veiling are suitable for the older sizes. A very dainty dress of batiste had the seams joined with veining, the hem and bands for sleeve and neck were worked with feather-stitching and French knots, and the daintiest of Valenciennes edgings finished the edges of neck and sleeves. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from one to six years, and requires for the four-year size, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2516 (15 cents).—Gray tweed with a band trimming of green velvet edged with black soutache was used for this girlish model for a misses' dress. The deep cuff and collar are made of light-gray broadcloth. The material may also be cut away at the neck above the trimming band and be replaced with the gray cloth, in yoke effect. A band of the green velvet hides the joining of the cuff and sleeve. The skirt is an eight-gored model, with a simulated tuck in front and an inverted box-pleat at the back. The joining of the blouse and skirt is effected by means of the belt, the opening being arranged at the left side. Cheviot, serge and Panama are also desirable for the model. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years, and requires for the sixteen-year size, eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, six and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, five and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or four and three-eighths yards fifty-four inches in width.

No. 2524 (15 cents).—This smart little frock is one of the prettiest models of a box-pleated dress that has appeared for some time. The design is as simple as it is effective. The blouse, which is attached to a low-cut yoke, has a box-pleat at the center-front and back. Trimming straps are applied at each side of the box-pleats and lap over the box-pleats and the skirt. A guimpe is worn with the dress. The skirt is cut in six gores and has three box-pleats at the front and back. The dress opens at the back. One development appears in old-rose cashmere with bias piping of dark-red and black striped silk. A white China silk guimpe was worn with it. Other suitable materials are pongee, albattross, nun's-veiling, challie and serge. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from four to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, four and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-six inches wide or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

A FRENCH lady living in America engaged a carpenter to do some work for her at a stipulated price. She was surprised later to find that he charged more than the price agreed upon. When she attempted to remonstrate with him, however, her English failed her, and she said: "You are dearer to me now than when we were first engaged."—"Success."

Women's Shoes

"Of course," she said, "we all know that our left foot is bigger than our right foot, unless we happen to be left-handed, in which case our right foot is bigger. And that, of course, makes trouble in getting fitted to shoes," says the New York "Sun."

"If we get a shoe that fits our right foot nicely the left shoe of that pair is likely to be too small; and if we try on a pair the left one of which is a good fit, why, the right shoe of that pair may be so big that it almost falls off that foot. But did you know that you can buy mismatched shoes—one of a pair of one size and the other of a pair of another size? Why certainly.

"There is quite a little difference in the size of my feet, and I have all sorts of trouble getting fitted; but when I went into this store the salesman said to me that I ought to buy mismatched shoes of different sizes; that I ought to fit each foot perfectly. He said that I should wear on my left foot a 5½ AA and on my right foot a 5 A.

"And do you break up pairs of shoes in that way?" I asked him, and the salesman said:

"We do. And breaking them up in that way does not, as you might imagine it would, leave odd shoes on our hands. For mismatched shoes we charge a dollar more than the regular price, which covers the expense of sending the single shoes left from the two broken pairs back to the factory, where each is mated with a shoe of its own size, and then the two complete pairs of shoes come back into stock."

The Obvious Questions

MOST of us are acquainted with the person who asks obvious questions; the sort of man who stops you in the middle of a headlong rush and asks you if you are in a hurry. Mr. E. is one of these pests, and during a walk abroad the other morning he paused in astonishment outside a friend's house. Before it stood three huge moving vans, the lawn was almost covered with articles of furniture of various sorts—pictures, wardrobes and china. And there was his old friend B., begrimed, weary and ill-tempered, directing operations in his shirt sleeves.

"What, B.," exclaimed Mr. E.; "are you moving?"

"Not at all—not at all!" snapped B., with elaborate sarcasm. "I'm taking my furniture out for a ride!"

"Now, Peters," said the teacher, "what is it makes the water of the sea so salty?"

"Salt," said Peters.

"Next!" said the teacher. "What is it makes the water of the sea so salty?"

"The salty quality of the sea water," answered "Next," "is due to the admixture of a sufficient quantity of chloride of sodium to impart to the aqueous fluid with which it commingles a saline flavor, which is readily recognized by the organs of taste."

"Right, Next," said the teacher. "Go up one."

THE WIDOW (at her washtub, to suitor).—Is yo' sho' yo' lubs me?
Sammy—Co'se I's sho'.
Widow (suspiciously).—Yo' ain't los' you'r job, is yo'?—Evening "Post."

PATIENT—Doctor, what do you call this fever of mine?

Doctor (looking at clinical thermometer).—Well, I'd call it a bargain—103 reduced to 98.—"The Wasp."

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SUGAR WAFERS



No other dessert
confection has
ever so satisfied
that wholesome
desire for a delicate
sweet as

NABISCO
SUGAR
WAFERS

In ten cent tins
Also in twenty-five cent tins

RECIPE

Remove center from a six-sided fruit cake and fill with Coconut Macaroons that have been soaked in lemon syrup, then spread over layer of apricot preserve. Cover edges with NABISCO Sugar Wafers; keep in position with Royal Icing. Ornament corners with almond paste. Tie around with pretty ribbon. Before serving fill up center with whipped sweetened cream. Decorate with Festino and Chopped Pistachio nuts.

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Another dessert
confection in the
form of an almond
enclosing a kernel
of delicious cream

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Offer 51—Handsome Bureau Cover, 54 inches long, 17 inches wide. Irish point lace effect with embroidered edge. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 161—Pure Irish Linen Bureau Cover. Stamped ready to be embroidered; also Tray Cloth and two Doilies stamped on the same linen to match. Size of bureau cover, 18 by 44 inches. 1,170 square inches altogether, of pure Irish linen. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.



Offer 4—One fine quality Hair Brush, best bristles, beautifully polished handle and back. Made by the best manufacturer of hair brushes in America. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.



Offer 451—Corset Cover, made of fine cambric, edged about the top and armholes with fine torchon lace, one inch wide. Front has two rows of torchon insertion separated by a band of four hemstitched tucks. Back is plain with under-arm seam and just enough fulness at waistline to make a neat-fitting Corset Cover. Sent free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents.

Offer 286—VERY SPECIAL OFFER. Three Hand-Painted Pillow Tops; each top 22 inches square; excellent material, especially made for wear. Animal and floral designs. All three tops sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions.

Offer 437—Pearl-Handled Pen. It is mounted in sterling silver. Sent on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 160½—Quarter-dozen Pure Linen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, full size, with neat hemstitched border. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 421—Scholars' Companion. Imitation rosewood stained box; polished imitation inlaid top; contains penholder with ½ dozen pens, penwiper, ruler, pencil eraser and ¼ dozen best black pencils. One of our very best offers, made for the children's sake. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Offer 46—One pair high-grade six-inch Steel Scissors, highly polished nickel-plated finish, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 44—One pair high-grade Buttonhole Scissors.

Offer 43—One pair high-grade Embroidery Scissors, with long, fine points, suitable for fancy work, 2 subscribers.

Offer 9—Half dozen Silver Napkin Rings, in the new narrow shape; neatly engraved. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 248—Silver Nut Cracker and 6 Silver Picks, very useful and ornamental. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 313—Child's 3-Piece Set (Rogers), consisting of Knife, Fork and Spoon. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 275—Solid Sterling Silver Thumbie, handsomely engraved, any size you wish, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 120—Two Sterling Silver (one Gold Filled if desired) Hat Pins, different designs. 2 subscribers.

Offer 472—Glass Salve Jar. Art gold top, fine Roman finish, set with a variety of stones, and heavily embossed. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Beautiful Rings and Brooches Given Free for Getting Only 2 Subscribers

RING MEASURE

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Offer 21



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Offer 174



Offer 378 (3 subs.)

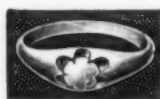
Offer 21—Ladies' or Misses' 14-karat Gold Filled Ring, Tiffany setting, set with ruby, turquoise, pearl, emerald or imitation diamond, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 19—Ladies' 14-karat Gold Filled Ring; smooth, flat, broad; very heavy; well polished, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 174—Ladies' Dainty Three-Stone Gypsy Ring, 14-karat gold filled; choice of 2 white and 1 red stone, 2 white and 1 blue, 2 white and 1 green, or 1 red, 1 white and 1 blue, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 378—Ladies' 14-karat gold filled Signet Ring, beautifully polished; very neat and always fashionable. This very pretty ring will be hand engraved with one or two initials free of charge and sent by mail prepaid for securing only 3 subscriptions at 50 cents each. Please be very careful to state initials plainly and give correct size, as we cannot exchange signet ring if you give wrong size.

We warrant each Ring sent out to be 14-karat filled with pure gold.



Offer 20



Offer 18



Offer 175



Offer 22

Offer 20—Ladies' or Misses' 14-karat Gold Filled Ring, set with sparkling, genuine opal, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 18—Ladies' 14-karat Gold Filled Band Wedding Ring, half round, very heavy and well made, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 175 is a very Dainty Ring. Choice of Turquoise, Opal or Ruby, inlaid on each side with very fine quality of half pearl, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 184—Ladies' or Misses' Marie Antoinette Circlet or Guard Ring, 14-karat gold filled, set with 8 neat pearls in a nice beaded setting, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 30—3-Stone Baby Ring, 14-karat gold filled. The stones are ruby, turquoise and pearl, and make an exceptionally neat combination. This Baby Ring will be sent prepaid on receipt of 1 yearly subscription for McCall's MAGAZINE at 50 cents and 10 cents extra. Send 60c for subscription and Ring.

Offer 22—Ladies' Engraved Band Ring, 14-karat gold filled, for 2 subscribers.

How to Order a Ring—To get correct ring size measure from star at top of "Ring Measure" with a piece of stiff paper that fits the finger and goes over knuckles. The number that the paper reaches to is your size. Send number only, don't send slip of paper. We cannot exchange rings for other sizes when wrong size is given by club-raiser, unless 10 cents is sent us when ring is returned. 9 is our largest size in any ladies' ring.

Offer 422-A—14 karat gold filled Lovers' Knot, set with opal or ruby, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 422-B—14-karat gold filled Horseshoe, set with 24 white sparkling brilliants, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 422-C—14-karat gold filled Brooch—very beautiful design, set with 2 pearls, 1 garnet and 28 pure white sparkling brilliants, for 2 subscribers.

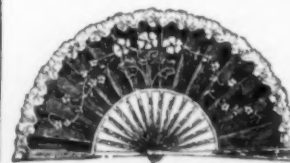
Offer 422-D—14-karat gold filled Circlet Brooch, set with 24 pure white sparkling brilliants, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 422-X—14-karat gold filled Clover Leaf and Wishbone Design, set with 19 pure white sparkling brilliants, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 422-Z—14-karat gold filled Large Horseshoe, will wear like solid gold for years. 2 subscribers.

Offer 547—14-karat gold filled Barrette, very pretty ornament for the hair. Set with 29 pure white sparkling brilliants. 2 subscribers.

Offer 50—Pure Silk Fan with embroidered lace edging and spangled floral decorations. An exceedingly handsome fan, suitable for any occasion. Choice of black or white. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, and safe delivery guaranteed, for 2 subscriptions for McCall's MAGAZINE at 50 each.



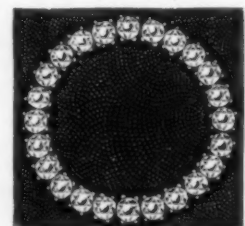
Offer 50



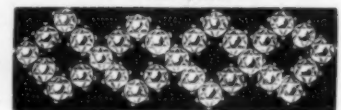
Offer 422-A



Offer 422-X



Offer 422 D



Offer 547

Genuine Rogers Silverware



Picture of Oxford Design.

We pay delivery charges on all Tableware.

Offer 221—Six Rogers Teaspoons.

FREE for 4 subscribers.

Offer 211—Rogers Sugar Shell.

FREE for 2 subscribers.

Offer 222—Rogers Butter Knife.

FREE for 2 subscribers.

Offer 213—Rogers Pickle Fork.

FREE for 2 subscribers.

Offer 212—Rogers Cream Ladle.

FREE for 2 subscribers.

Offer 216—Rogers Cold Meat Fork.

FREE for 3 subscribers.

Offer 259—Rogers Gravy Ladle.

FREE for 4 subscribers.

Offer 217—Rogers Berry Spoon.

FREE for 4 subscribers.

Offer 205—Six Rogers Knives.

FREE for 9 subscribers.

Offer 208—Six Rogers Forks.

FREE for 8 subscribers.

Offer 209—Six Rogers Tablespoons.

FREE for 8 subscribers.

Offer 210—Six Rogers Dessertspoons.

FREE for 8 subscribers.

Offer 206—Six Rogers Fruit Knives.

FREE for 9 subscribers.

Offer 313—Rogers Child's Set.

FREE for 2 subscribers.

Offer 312—Six Rogers Coffee Spoons.

FREE for 4 subscribers.

Offer 238—Rogers 3-Piece Carving Set.

FREE for 12 subscribers.

Offer 256—Rogers Soup Ladle.

FREE for 9 subscribers.

Write For Free Catalogue

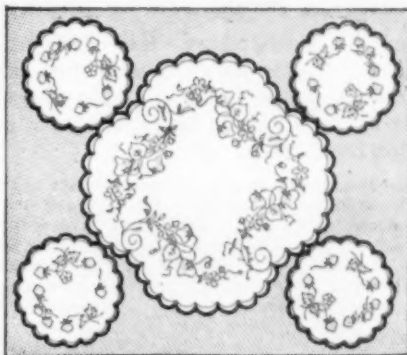
Showing Full Size Pictures of

Genuine Rogers Silver Tableware

Every piece of which you can obtain Free of Charge.

We guarantee that every piece of Silver Tableware we send out is made by the makers of the famous "1847 Rogers Bros." Silverware—the only genuine ROGERS—and the standard of the world for beauty and excellence for over 60 years. If you like nice silverware and good silverware write for this FREE catalogue to-day.

12-in. Pure Linen Center-Piece and 4 Doylies for 6c



Offer 335—To every lady who sends one new or renewal subscription for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents (your own new or renewal subscription will count) and 6 cents we will send prepaid this 12-inch center-piece and four (4) doilies all stamped on pure linen ready to be embroidered. The center-piece is 12 inches in size and of strawberry design, which can be prettily worked in red. The four small 6-inch doilies are also strawberry design. This center-piece and doilies when worked will make a most beautiful set for the dining table. The linen is of the highest quality. Complete set sent prepaid on receipt of 56 cents for one new or renewal subscription for McCall's Magazine.



Offer 335—One Pair of Kid Gloves, in black, white, gray or tan. The gloves we offer are the celebrated MEYER'S MAKE, known throughout the entire United States for their reliability. Every pair guaranteed. Sent prepaid on receipt of 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Be sure to state size and color desired. All sizes up to 7½. When size 8 is desired we can send only black.

Offer 188—Heavy, Pure White Marseilles Bed Spread, full size, being over 7 feet long and almost 7 feet wide; made of 3-ply yarn, both warp and filling. The design is a handsome one and the quality most excellent. This beautiful white spread will be sent for securing only 7 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 387—Handsome Table Cloth, every thread guaranteed pure imported linen. This is really a very beautiful cloth of fine quality. Size 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 7 inches. Has 7-inch hemstitched drawn-work border. Given for only 8 subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 232—Large Size Wrist Bag, made of the very finest and best baby walrus Yohini leather. Is full more lined. Is fitted with a coin purse. Black. Nine inches long. Sent for 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.



232

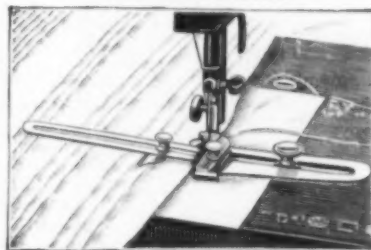
Offer 85—All-Lace White Bed Spread and Two All-Lace White Shams to Match. Spread is over 7½ feet long and over 5½ feet wide. The lace shams are each 3 ft. square. One of the best premiums we offer. Sent for only 5 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.



Offer 534—Ladies' Black Bag, in the large size now so fashionable, lined with fine moire lining and fitted with neat and stylish purse and round gilt fancy mirror and glass vinaigrette. Sent for 4 yearly subscriptions at 50c each.



A Sewing Machine Tucker that Fits Any Machine for 20 Cents



Offer 62—The Magic Tucker fits all machines; is easily put on or taken off; has no spring to break; cannot get out of order; does not touch the foot or feed of machine; does not cut, pull or stretch the goods. Makes the smallest pin tuck to the largest tuck. Tucks silks, flannels, woollens, without creasing, basting or measuring. If you have a sewing machine you require one of these Tuckers. We will send the Magic Tucker, prepaid, to any lady sending us 1 subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 20 cents extra, or sent free for 2 subscribers. If your machine is an Automatic or a Wilcox & Gibbs, please say so when ordering.



Offer 63—Little Wonder Ruffler and Braider for all kinds of gathering, single or double. Superior to any other ruffler for shirring as the lines can be run close together with perfect ease. Absolutely reliable. Sent, postage prepaid, for

renewal subscription for McCall's Magazine (your own if you like) and 10 cents added money.

Offer 140—Lady's Umbrella, 26-inch; made of finest quality union taffeta; steel rod; beautiful pearl handle, mounted in sterling silver; straight or hooked handle, as preferred. A most excellent umbrella, that will give entire satisfaction as to appearance and wear. Sent for 9 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50c each.

Offer 40—Lady's All-Silk Shawl, 30 x 30 inches, made of pure silk, medallion embroidered effect, neat scalloped edges. The proper light garment for evening wear. This most beautiful shawl will be sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of only 5 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50c each.



Offer 531—Every amateur and professional dressmaker requires a Skirt Gage. It's a necessity if you wish to adjust the height or length of skirts perfectly. All the worry caused by trying to get a skirt to hang evenly is avoided by the use of this excellent device. The very best ladies' tailors and dressmakers in New York City use this Skirt Gage. Sent delivery charges prepaid to any address in the United States, to any lady sending only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Offer 148—Handsome Lambrequin. Made of fine quality gold tinsel drapery, 6 ft. long by 2½ ft. wide. Has neat, knotted fringe. The design is in various floral effects. You may have your choice of green, blue pink, white or red, for sending 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine.



Offer 132—Crumb Tray and Scraper. This tray is 8½ inches each way and scraper is 12½ inches long, is very heavy and covered with a beautiful, but neat, scroll design. Made from a high grade of metal and very heavily nickel-plated, will not tarnish or turn black. Sent on receipt of 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 264—Pure Linen Sideboard Cover, 16 inches wide, 54 inches long; has 2-inch drawnwork hemstitched border. Sent on receipt of 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 509—Embroidered Shirt-Waist Pattern. The material is fine quality of white linen, with heavy mercerized embroidery for front of waist and smaller band to match for the collar and cuffs; in the very popular floral designs. A waist made by using McCall Pattern No. 9108 will be very handsome and stylish. Sent, delivery charges prepaid (including pattern), on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

All These Beautiful Furs Are Offered FREE

POSITIVELY NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND

WE pay delivery charges to any post office in the United States. It is only by purchasing our furs from one of the very largest and most reliable furriers in New York City that we are able to make these extraordinary offers. Every fur we send out is guaranteed by us to be this season's goods, made especially for our use. The styles are the very latest. The furs we offer this season are very much better value than any we have ever offered before, as having placed our order in the middle of the summer months, we were able to secure lower prices than heretofore.

Offer 588—**Ladies' Magnificent Brown Fur Scarf**, in the new shawl shape; over 6 feet in length. The shawl part is over 6 inches wide and fits neatly around the neck. The fur is smooth, glossy and thick, and is lined with a good quality of brown satin. Each side of the scarf is trimmed with two tails, and two fancy braid ornaments decorate the upper part of this fur. We will carefully pack this scarf and send it, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting only 12 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 589—**Ladies' Large Brown or Black Square Pillow-Shaped Muff**, made of beautiful, glossy, thick fur, with rich satin lining, sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting only 8 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Be sure to state whether you wish a black or brown muff. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 590—**Ladies' Genuine Gray Squirrel Scarf**, beautifully lined with gray satin. This is one of the prettiest pieces we offer. It is over 4 feet in length, and is guaranteed by us to be genuine gray squirrel. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for securing 18 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 598—**Large Square-Shaped Pillow Muff**, of beautiful, soft, thick, genuine gray squirrel fur, lined with very good quality of gray satin. This muff matches Scarf 590, and is guaranteed by us to be genuine gray squirrel. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting only 29 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 593—**Girls' Fur Set**, consisting of ermine scarf (measuring 4 feet in length, lined with white satin) and a pillow-shaped muff. The muff is trimmed with head and silk hanger. A very pretty set, suitable for a girl from seven to twelve years of age. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting 12 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 594—**Misses' Brown Fur Set**, consisting of a neat throw scarf, made of thick, glossy fur, and a muff. The scarf is over 4 feet in length and is lined with a good quality of brown satin. The muff is also satin-lined, and has cord hanger. This is a very pretty set for a girl from thirteen to seventeen years of age. Set will be sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for securing 14 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY, 591—Ladies' Black or Brown Throw Scarf, of soft, thick, glossy fur, lined with black or brown satin to match color of scarf. Over 4½ feet in length. This splendid scarf, in either black or brown (be sure to state which color you want), will be sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for securing only 6 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. No offer in the history of the publishing business has ever equaled this. We make this offer to introduce our excellent premiums to our thousands of readers. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 595—**Ladies Scarf**. Exactly like Offer 591, except that it comes in brown only, is 6 inches longer and is made of a somewhat thicker fur. Sent, charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting 8 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 596—**Ladies' Rich, Heavy, Glossy, Brown Isabella Coney Throw Scarf**. Measures over 5 feet in length. Is beautifully lined with a good, rich satin in a floral design. This stylish-looking fur piece will be sent, charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting only 14 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 597—For our readers desiring an exceptionally luxurious piece of fur we have selected Offer 597. This is a **Throw Scarf** of blended water mink. It is dark-brown in color and has a black stripe running through the center, the entire length of the scarf. This scarf measures within 3 inches of being 6 feet, and is lined with an excellent quality of satin, and will be sent, charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting only 24 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 592—**Child's Set**. An exceptionally pretty little set, consisting of a fancy ermine muff, trimmed with silk ornaments and hanger, and pretty ermine scarf to match. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for securing only 7 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. This set is not large enough to fit a child over six years of age. See special rule at foot of page.



GIRLS' SET



MISSSES' SET



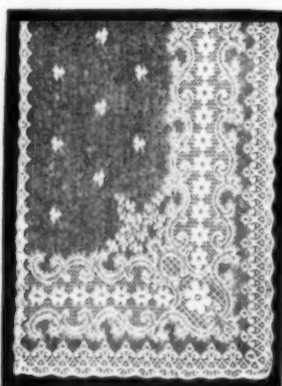
LADIES' SET



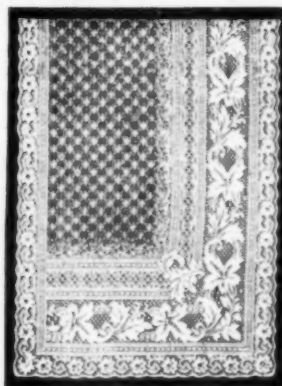
CHILD'S SET

SPECIAL RULE

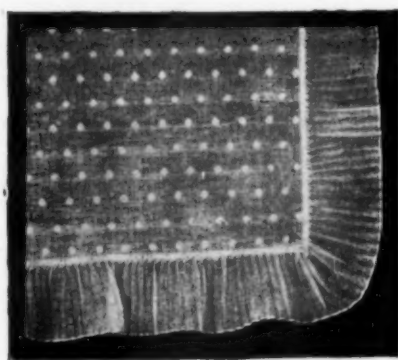
APPLIES TO ALL PREMIUMS. If you cannot get all the subscribers we ask, for any premium you want, send 20 cents in cash instead of each subscriber you are short; for instance, Fur No. 591 is offered for 6 subscribers, or for 5 subscribers and 20 cents, or 4 subscribers and 40 cents, or 3 subscribers and 60 cents, or 2 subscribers and 80 cents; or 1 subscriber and \$1.00, and so on for all premiums.



Offer 78—*One Pair of Lace Curtains in Irish Lace Effect*, each curtain 3 yards long by 3 feet 4 inches wide. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, for taking 5 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. This curtain has a very closely woven net center, a pretty edge and detached border, with small set figure in center. It is strong and well made, and has overlocked corded edges.



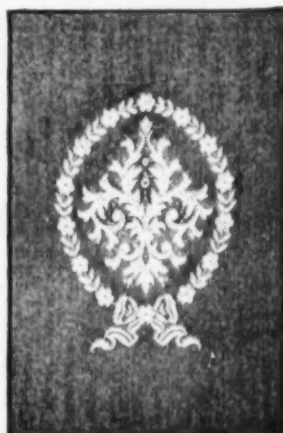
Offer 79—*One Pair of Lace Curtains in Brussels Lace Effect*, each curtain 3 yards long by 4 feet 2 inches wide. Sent for taking 6 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. This is a clear, bright curtain, with best quality Brussels net center and neat flower and leaf border. We prepay delivery charges.



Offer 328—*Dotted Swiss Curtains*, 2½ yards long by 40 inches wide. Neatly made of very fine-quality muslin; dotted as shown in picture. Sent on receipt of 5 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 388—*Very Handsome Tray Cover or Centerpiece*. Made of pure linen; has drawn-work, hemstitched border over 1 inch deep all the way around. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Curtains Door Panels etc. All Given Away



450-B



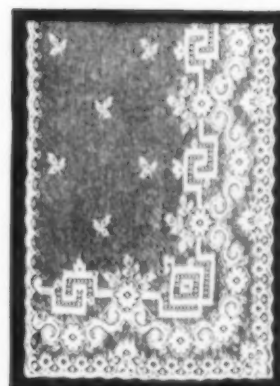
450-A

Offer 450—*Lace Door Panel*. Choice of 450-A or 450-B. Sent for taking 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges. Size, 4½ feet long by 3 feet wide. Made of best-quality net, with figured center.

Offer 81—*Heavy Tapestry Curtains or Portieres*. Each curtain is 9 feet long by 3½ feet wide; made of rich, heavy tapestry, with knotted fringe top and bottom. Choice of the following 3 colors: 1st, red; 2d, green; 3d, red and green combined. One pair of curtains sent on receipt of 15 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Cushion Cover—Ready to Use

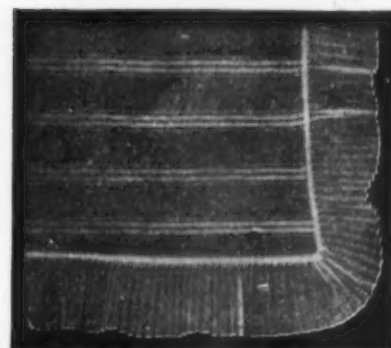
Offer 149—*Cushion Cover*, ready to use. We carry in stock, at all times, a selection of very handsome cushion covers, all complete and ready to slip over a cushion. Will send one cushion cover to any address in the United States on receipt of only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 77—*One Pair Lace Curtains in Point d'Esprit Effect*, each curtain 2¾ yards long by 1 yard wide. Sent for taking 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. These curtains are made from a good quality of net and have a scroll border. The design is an exceptionally handsome one. We prepay delivery charges.



Offer 76—*One Pair Lace Curtains*. Each curtain is 2½ yards long by 2 feet 6 inches wide. Sent for taking only 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. Heavy border with small detached figure; very neat. We prepay delivery charges.



Offer 327—*One Pair Striped Swiss Curtains*, like picture, 2½ yards long by 40 inches wide, exceptionally neat stripe, well made. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of only 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Offer 389—*Magnificent Centerpiece*. Square or round, 2 feet 6 inches across; in Irish point lace effect. Answers as entire cover for a small table or centerpiece for a large table. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 100—**Silver Syrup Cup with Plate.** Matches Offer 90. Quadruple plate; burnished handle and cover. Sent on receipt of 6 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.



Offer 320—**Silver Toothpick or Match Holder.** Quadruple plate; gold lined; neat, attractive and useful. Sent on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Good Smyrna Wool Rug

Offer 150—**High-Grade Smyrna Rug.** Guaranteed all wool; warranted in every way as to appearance and good wearing quality. You may have your choice of floral, Oriental or animal design. When ordering, state which style you prefer. Each rug is 5 feet in length by 2½ feet wide. Reversible. Sent on receipt of only 12 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

A Nice Bedroom Rug

Offer 354—**Large Art Square.** 9 feet by 12 feet; very showy; makes a bright, clean and durable floor covering. Choice of the following designs: 1st, dark-green ground, orange and white figure; 2d, dark-blue ground, orange and white figure; 3d, black and red ground, yellow and white figure. Sent on receipt of only 24 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Offer 446—**Handsome Underskirt.** Best quality muslin; has lawn flounce with two ½-inch stitched pleats and ruffle of wide Hamburg lace. Sent on receipt of 6 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

\$575 in Cash GIVEN AWAY

On Wednesday, March 10, 1909, we will divide \$500.00 cash among those persons who send us the largest lists of subscribers for McCall's Magazine, *The Queen of Fashion*, during December, January and February. This is in addition to the valuable premiums we offer.

1st Prize, \$100.00	10 Prizes of \$10.00 each
2d Prize, \$75.00	10 Prizes of \$5.00 each
3d Prize, \$50.00	30 Prizes of \$2.00 each
4th Prize, \$25.00	40 Prizes of \$1.00 each

Special during the entire contest.—A special and extra prize of \$1.00 will be sent each day to the person from whom we receive the largest order each day—that is 75 extra prizes of \$1.00 each. These prizes will be mailed daily to the winners.

A total of 169 Cash Prizes, Amounting to \$575.00

This contest is not open to subscription agencies or publishers. It is open to those who secure subscriptions by personal canvass only. No division of prizes. No outfit required—all you need is a current copy of McCall's Magazine. All the prizes will be paid in United States Post Office Money Orders.

THE McCALL COMPANY.



Offer 585—**Book on Entertaining.** This neatly bound, 5x7½-inch, 224-page, green cloth-covered book contains information valuable to those who are anxious to learn how to entertain their friends and acquaintances well at little cost. This book is not only interesting, but very helpful, for it describes many up-to-date games and other means of entertaining both old and young. Besides covering the various seasons of the year, such as Christmas, New Year, Fourth of July, Halloween and other holidays, it gives suggestions for miscellaneous affairs, church bazars, etc., which can be successfully carried out at any time. Sent on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 90—**Beautiful large Silver Teapot,** full size, holds six cups, for getting only 6 subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Guaranteed quadruple silver plate; satin finish; hand engraved. A splendid premium.

Offer 91—**Silver Sugar Bowl** to match, 5 subscriptions.

Offer 92—**Silver Cream Pitcher** to match, 5 subscriptions.

Offer 93—**Silver Spoon Holder** to match, 5 subscriptions.

Offer 204—**Silver Butter Dish with Cover,** to match, 6 subscriptions.

A Good Cook Book

Offer 7—**McCall's Celebrated Cook Book.** The trouble with most cook books of the day is that, while they tell you how to prepare elaborate dishes, the price of purchasing the articles for the dishes is beyond the reach of most pocketbooks. The book we offer is one of the best published. It tells how to prepare wholesome food at small cost. Bound in red cloth, fully illustrated. Sent, prepaid, for only 1 yearly subscription for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 5 cents added money. Send 55 cents for year's subscription and cook book.

A Good Couch Cover

Offer 141—**Persian-Effect Couch Cover.** 9 ft. long, over 4 ft. wide; has a neat knotted tassel fringe all around; is made up in a combination of pretty stripes, red, blue and green being the principal colors. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any address in the United States for only 8 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Offer 293—We will send **Two Handsome Photo Frames**—one gold finished and one silver finished—to any address in the United States on receipt of 3 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Ladies' or Gentlemen's High-Grade Fountain Pen



Cut 1



Cut 2

Offer 239—We offer only one grade of Fountain Pen, as our past experience has taught us that this is the most satisfactory thing to do. We have selected a pen that will give satisfaction in every way. The barrel is made of the finest quality, beautifully polished hard rubber. You can have either the plain or the engraved barrel. We show two cuts of this splendid fountain pen—the gentlemen's style (Cut 1) and the ladies' style (Cut 2). The pen point is guaranteed to be 14-karat solid gold, and the feeding device is the only perfect one known. This pen will be carefully packed and sent, delivery charges prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed, to any address in the United States on receipt of 5 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 8—Bissell's "Cyco"-Bearing Carpet Sweeper. Made from the choicest cabinet wood, with finest piano-polish finish. The most popular carpet sweeper made. Noiseless, runs perfectly easy, is absolutely dust-proof, and is without question the greatest labor-saving machine of the age, as it has relieved woman of one of the hardest tasks she has to perform. No sweeping, no effort, no dust; saves time, labor, carpets, curtains, health. Sent on receipt of 10 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

18-inch Kid Doll



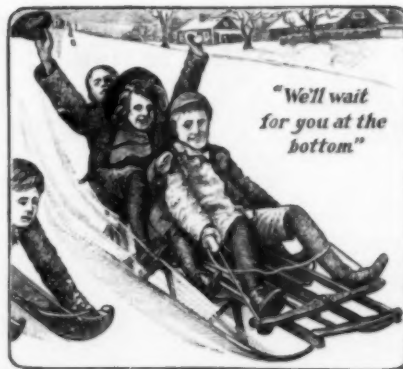
Offer 384—Beautiful Kid Doll. This doll must not be compared with the ordinary kid dolls offered as premiums. The body is made entirely of soft kid; has beautiful dark or light hair, as selected; black shoes and stockings; can sit down or stand up when you want it; is nearly a foot and a half high. A very handsome doll, with beautiful, genuine bisque face. We know every one of our little girls who work for this doll will be well pleased with it. It will be sent, most carefully packed and safe delivery guaranteed, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of only 7 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

anted, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of only 7 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Look Here! Boys!



Offer 374—Boys' Watch. We send out these watches by the hundreds and never have any returned. Case is made of solid nickel silver, is highly polished; stem winding and stem setting; requires winding only once a day; keeps excellent time. Will be sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any boy who gets 5 subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. With each watch is given a guarantee for one year.



Offer 586—"The Flexible Flyer." A sled that steers, draws up hill or on the level easily, is lighter in weight and at the same time much stronger than any other sled made. The spring-steel runners are controlled by a steering bar, by which the sled can be easily and accurately steered with either the hands or feet and in either a sitting or lying position. It is a handsomely finished sled, with pressed steel supports and a straight-grained hardwood frame and seat. "The Flexible Flyer" never upsets and does away with the dragging of the feet in the snow. This sled will be sent upon receipt of 10 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 241—Good Football. Regulation size; well made of strong leather, with first-class rubber bladder. This football, complete, will be shipped, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of only 6 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

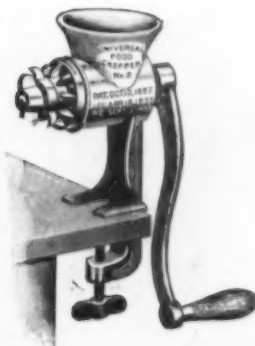
Offer 444—Good Quality Cambric Gown. Mother Hubbard design; V neck; yoke of fine tucks and hemstitching; neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffles of narrow Hamburg lace; 14, 15 or 16 inches neck measure. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. We prepay delivery charges.



Offer 359—Whisk Broom. 8 3/4 inches long; fine quality of straw; black ebonized handle, with sterling silver ornament. Sent on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

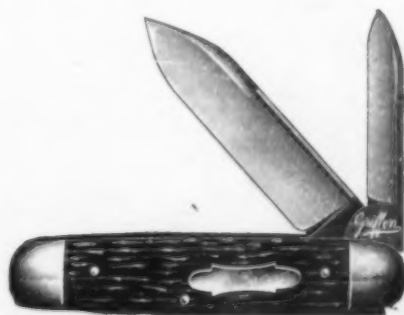


Offer 179—Ladies' or Misses' 10-Stone Turquoise Ring. 14-karat gold filled and of the very latest production. The band across consists of 3 pearls, at top and bottom of which is a turquoise and small brilliant; inlaid on each side is also a small turquoise; the whole forms a very pretty combination. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Be sure to give correct size.

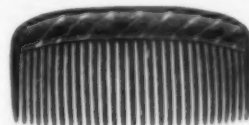


A Good Food Chopper

Offer 73-B—The Universal Food Chopper. Chops all kinds of meats, raw or cooked, and all kinds of vegetables into clean-cut, uniform pieces—fine or coarse, as desired—without waste and with great rapidity. This is the food chopper so extensively advertised all over the country by Landers, Frary & Clark, and we guarantee it to be one of the very best food choppers made. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 180—Boys' Jack Knife. Has 2 blades; Griffon brand best steel; highly polished; you can cut nails and it does not turn the edge. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Ladies' 3-Piece Comb Set

Offer 71—Ladies' Comb Set, consisting of one Back Comb and two Side Combs, in tortoise-shell finish; warranted unbreakable. These three combs, all full size, sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

The Rubens Shirt

For Infants, Misses and Women



No Buttons No Trouble

Patent Nos. 508,988—559,233

A Word to Mothers:

The Rubens Shirt is a veritable life-preserver. No child should be without it. It affords full protection to lungs and abdomen, thus preventing colds and coughs so fatal to a great many children. Get the Rubens Shirt at once. Take no other, no matter what any unprogressive dealer may say. If he does not keep it, write to us. The Rubens Shirt has gladdened the hearts of thousands of mothers. We want it accessible to all the world.

The Rubens Shirt can now be had in all sizes for ladies and misses as well as infants from birth to any age. It fits so snugly to the form that it is particularly effective in protecting the health of invalids or others who are delicate. The Rubens Shirt is made in cotton, merino (half wool and half cotton), wool, silk and wool, and all silk. Sold at Dry Goods Stores. Circulars with Price List free.

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AND
ARMS

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THE MOST
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Hereafter it will only be necessary to enclose ten cents in stamps with your inquiry to secure a confidential reply, mailed in a sealed envelope.

Inquiries may be made on the following subjects:

- 1.—Harmless and beneficial methods of improving face, figure, complexion and hair.
- 2.—Individually becoming styles and colors.
- 3.—Newest ideas for entertaining.
- 4.—Suggestions for weddings.
- 5.—How to remove spots and stains.
- 6.—House decorations and questions pertaining to the home.

All communications should be directed to Editor, Correspondence Column, The McCall Company, New York City.

ESTELLE MAY.—1. Make the most of your musical talents. Be good-natured about singing and playing whenever you are asked. Try to forget yourself, and take a deep interest in your neighbors' concerns. Be always jolly and pleasant, and there is no reason why you should not be more popular in society than many a prettier girl who relies solely on her good looks. 2. You should eat meat at least once a day. Wash your face in warm water and dash cold upon it night and morning to improve the circulation. A sallow skin usually indicates a sluggish liver. You should pay strict attention to your diet—avoid sweets, pastry and rich foods, drink freely of water. At least once a day, drink a glass of water in which the juice of a quarter of a lemon has been squeezed, without sugar. Eat a great deal of fruit. If you cannot always get fresh fruit, figs and stewed prunes are excellent. Exercises, such as bending the body at the waist and trying to touch the floor with the hands without bending the knees, and swinging the body in a rotary movement from the hips, are beneficial and should be practised for ten minutes night and morning. A daily cold sponge bath every morning is also a good liver tonic.

LORNA.—If you cannot cure yourself of biting your finger nails by will power alone, go to the druggist's and buy a small quantity of tincture of bitter aloes and anoint the tips of the fingers. This will make them taste so bitter that you will soon stop putting them in the mouth. Tell the druggist what you want the aloes for and he will know the proper strength to give you.

"HENERALLA."—1. Hair is often a lighter brown in the front of the head than in the back, and the effect is rather pretty. Let it alone. Nothing but a dye would darken the lighter portions. 2. Put a little good face or toilet powder on the face after you have washed and dried it, and wipe it off lightly with a soft clean handkerchief. This will take away the shiny look of which you complain.

LUCY M.—An excellent exercise to straighten round shoulders—very good for girls or women who have to sit a good deal—is performed by placing a thin stick or wand across the back and letting it run out through the bent elbows. The arms are bent so that the hands rest on the chest. Keep the arms and shoulders pressed back and down, and walk about the room in this way for five or ten minutes.

M. D. C.—A complexion brush should always be used wet. See answer to "Miss Prim." Rinse it out thoroughly after using and set in the sun or near a fire to dry.

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